

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SOUTH AFRICANS TOLD COLOR BAR MENACES NATION

Concern for 'Poor Whites' Decried Before Convention of 'British Association'

## NEW WAYS TO LOCATE ICEBERGS IN SIGHT

More New Metals Discovered in Last 20 Years Than in All History, It Is Claimed

RECORD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CAPE TOWN—That South Africa's economic future is being jeopardized by apprehensions that the upper 50 per cent of the native race will outlast the lower 10 per cent of the white, was the opinion voiced by Dr. E. C. Malherbe, newly appointed director of the National Bureau of Education in South Africa, in a speech before the British Association for the Advancement of Science here on the "Poor White" question.

"I refer specifically to the color bar and to all measures which check the natural growth of the native, so as to give an unfair advantage to the ruling race," declared Dr. Malherbe. "Unless we cease to think that the population of South Africa is 1,500,000 and that the rest is 7,000,000 and unless we realize that the good of the whole is best served by serving the good of all its parts—then the outlook will be black indeed for the whole of South Africa."

### Education Too Scanty

The poor white, said Dr. Malherbe, was the product of forces that had rendered him landless first, and then co-operated with his wanderlust to chase him across the length and breadth of the country till he became the shiftless creature of today, established in the unfertile nooks of the countryside or in the slums of the cities.

Education, he said, had been blamed for the poor white, even mentioned as the cause of his existence. This was probably overstating the case.

He affirmed, however, that the education of the past, by being either too scanty or not of the right kind, was not a sufficient safeguard for a large section of the rural populations against economic and social degeneration, particularly during the period of economic transition when the old patriarchal régime broke down and a new commercialized régime demanded new adaptations.

### Help for Wool Industry

Dr. Malherbe is a young South African who went to Columbia University, New York, and has been one of the research committee which, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, has been traveling about South Africa for some months on an investigation of the "poor white" problem.

Research institutes to enable the wool industry to withstand the competition of artificial filaments were recommended by Dr. S. G. Barker of Leeds, Eng., in an address on the scientific measurement of the attributes of the wool fiber and their importance as a link between producer and manufacturer.

Dr. Barker argued that if wool was to maintain its position against the competition of artificial filaments, it would be necessary to maintain research institutions closely co-ordinated with other institutions working on the production side of the material.

Dr. F. E. Smith, London, dealing with the mercantile marine, said: "The day will come when the scientist has at his command exceedingly short wireless waves which can be transmitted from a ship, reflected by an iceberg, and received on a suitable receiver so as to make a certainty."

### New Metals Discovered

Sir Daniel Hall, London, spoke of the development of the sugar cane in Java. For years the Dutch investigators had been known for their work in various directions of sugar cane. Lately they had begun to see the fruits of their labors. The yield of sugar in Java in 1913 was 10.2 tons per hectare; in 1928 the yield was 15 tons per hectare. The average over the world was only 3.6 tons per hectare.

Sir Richard Gregory, London, declared that the past 20 years had seen many more new metals produced, and brought into practical use, than in the previous history of the human race. Stephenson built the "Rocket" from ordinary cast and wrought iron and a small amount of brass, whereas specifications for 55 separate metals were now required for a modern locomotive.

"Before these new metals and alloys can be used," said Sir Richard, "they must be discovered, and it is the particular function of natural science to reveal them. The debt of industry and of modern civilization to science is unmistakable; it can best be paid by creating and fostering facilities for further research and from that argosy which will then in due course come into port, the human race may confidently expect to be provided with powers even more potent for industry and social service than anything the world has yet seen."

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## First Coal Deposit Discovered in Ontario

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TORONTO  
DISCOVERY OF extensive coal deposits, one of the few minerals hitherto not found in Ontario, has been announced by the Provincial Premier, G. H. Ferguson.

He said a bed one mile long and a half mile wide, estimated to contain from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of lignite, a low grade fuel, has been found along the Abitibi River at Blacksmith Rapids, near Cochrane. He described the discovery as the most important mining development in Ontario in years.

## Mexico Seeks America's Aid in Colorado Issue

## International Water Rights Board Averts Breakdown by Tentative Agreement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—A last minute breakdown on the intricate economic, political and engineering problem faced by the International Water Commission that has been in session here for the last three weeks has been avoided.

The commission has been making an effort to lay foundations for a treaty between the United States and Mexico that will equitably distribute the waters of the Rio Grande, the Colorado and the Tia Juana and cause the mutually beneficial construction of irrigation works on both sides of the border. It was sought to give Mexico the right it demands of flood control of the Colorado where the river traverses this side of the frontier and to make it navigable for Mexican shipping.

A tentative agreement has finally been reached, although not officially announced in so many words, as the commission draws to a close, to reconvene in Washington on Oct. 15.

### Colorado Flood Control

No detailed explanation is made of the work accomplished by the commission, which has been conducted behind securely locked doors in the Foreign Office. However, the joint statement issued over the signatures of Dr. Elwood Mead, chief of the American section, and Fortunato Dosal, head of the Mexican section, is interpreted to read that at the Washington meetings the commission will recommend that Mexico's demand for an expenditure in Mexico by the United States that may reach \$10,000,000 for flood control of the Colorado be granted. This is in return for Mexico's willingness to leave the question of water rights for discussion at the Washington meeting.

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### ITALY'S TOY FAIR DELIGHTS CHILDREN

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Children's cries of glee echoed throughout this stern old capital of Lombardy Sept. 5. The youngsters' reason for rejoicing was the opening of the first Italian toy fair.

Every one of Italy's provinces, besides having its own costumes and traditions, boasts its particular brand of playthings. In Milan these have a following interest, producing in miniature characteristic costumes and household and other objects.

It is certain that the situation wants very close looking into, for the Spanish delegate, Signor Palacio, stated that in the slavery campaign was signed the nations had learned a great deal more about slavery, including the fact as stated by an eminent authority on slavery that there are in the world today not less than 3,000,000 slaves.

The proposal for the appointment of a commission was brought forward by Viscount Cecil, and supported by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, and although no states were named where slavery is known to prevail, it was said in the course of the discussion that there were two large territories contiguous to British territory where slavery existed.

It was admitted that if the impression still prevailed that slavery ex-

## Modern Structures That Jostle London's Ancient Dome and Towers



A NEW GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITY

This Wide Panorama, Seen From the Top of Westminster Cathedral, Shows in the Background (From Left to Right) the New Underground Building, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Central Hall of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament.

## 3,000,000 Persons Still in Slavery, League of Nations Is Informed

## Council Is Requested to Appoint a Commission for the Purpose of Studying the Question in All Its Aspects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—A decision of great interest and importance from the viewpoint of the anti-slavery campaign was taken in the sixth committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations on Sept. 5, when it was resolved to request the Council of the League of Nations to appoint a commission to study the whole question of slavery in all its varied forms.

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## 20-FOOT PUTT TAKES OUIMET TO SEMIFINALS

## Johnston Defeats Voigt—Willing and Egan Stay in Amateur Title Race

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. (AP)—That the Far West, host to the first "Jonesless" championship golf competition in the East, would battle it out with the East for the United States amateur title was assumed when two veterans from Oregon, Dr. Oscar F. Willing and H. Chandler Egan, champion in 1904 and 1905, swept into the semifinals, along with Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul and Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, the title-holder in 1914.

Willing disposed of the last foreign threat when he conquered the British champion, Cyril J. H. Tolley, 4 and 3, leading all the way after the first nine holes. Egan scored an even more overwhelming triumph over Jess W. Sweetser of New York, 6 and 5.

The climax of the day was put on by Johnston when he vanquished George J. Voigt, New York favorite, 1 up, on the thirty-ninth green.

This followed the victory of Ouimet over the young San Francisco star, William L. Little Jr. In another match, decided on the thirty-sixth green, where Ouimet

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

WINSLOW, Ariz. (AP)—Hope that at least four men of the seven men and one woman aboard the lost air transport City of San Francisco were alive was brought here by Lieut. W. Tomlinson, chief pilot of the Maddux Air Lines and former navy ace.

Lieutenant Tomlinson reported sighting four men on a mesa of the northern Arizona desert near Walpi, 100 miles north of here. The men were waving white shirts as distress signals. He flew as low as his trum- motored plane would permit, answered their signals and raced back to Winslow, one of the strategic centers of the search.

Within a few minutes after he landed here, planes capable of reaching the vicinity of the four men took off with food supplies and water.

One factor indicating these might be survivors was that they were on the probable course of the air liner, if their reports were so constructed as to fit the theory of law observance. They need not be sermons, but they should shun lurid descriptions and avoid elevation of the criminal to the status of a romantic hero.

It was his opinion, Judge Ritter said, that the people are coming around to a point where they will have a real respect for the prohibition law. There is a great and important stratum which believes that it can get along without liquor, and is willing to do so, in order that the law may be obeyed.

The basis of America is respect for the law. If the authorities do their duty, the law will be respected. Do you suppose 32,000 speakeasies could exist here or anywhere else without the connivance of the authorities? Oh, no.

"To me a speakeasy is just a saloon. The law forbids saloons. Therefore, maintenance of a speakeasy is a violation of the law, punishable under the law. The duty of the bench

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

ELGIN, Ill. (AP)—A law half a century old has been dusted off by Circuit Judge Olney Allen to curb liquor law violations in Kane County.

The law provides that bootleggers and other illegal purveyors of intoxicants may be made to work out fines at the rate of \$1.50 a day, and that jailers are privileged "to attack balls and chains to them to prevent escape." Judge Allen said the prevention of this has had little effect in curtailing bootlegging, and he indicated the old law would be invoked in flagrant cases.

Belgium and the Netherlands have 8,000,000 and 7,700,000 inhabitants, respectively.

China has 458,000,000 inhabitants; British India, 319,000,000; the United

## Moslems and Jews Shift Blame for Disturbances in Palestine

## Arabs Seek Inquiry by Powers Not Holding Mandates—Zionists Charge Governmental Inefficiency—Bedouins Clash With British Troops

JERUSALEM (AP)—Pacification of the Holy Land has become increasingly difficult for the small British expeditionary forces which the Arabs have been engaging in guerrilla warfare at widely separated places in Palestine.

The latest disquieting development was reported Sept. 5. It was an incursion of Bedouins from the Sinai peninsula, who fought British troops in the vicinity of Gaza, southern Palestine, and at Beersheba, about 30 miles southeast of Gaza. Reinforcements have been sent to the aid of the British at both points.

At the same time, raiding Arabs have skirmishes with British troops in the vicinity of Mt. Tabor, midway between the Sea of Galilee and the Jordan, and a skirmish at El Meshia, south-east of Nazareth. Arab louters suffered 26 casualties, and a Yorkshire detachment of British troops had one casualty.

Jerusalem continued orderly. There was considerable interest in two proclamations, stating the different sides of the disorders which have taken such a heavy toll of lives and property during the last two weeks.

The first of these statements was from the Arab executive which met Sept. 5 with all but six of its 48

members present. The six absent notified the others they were prevented from coming to Jerusalem by local authorities.

The Moslem leaders announced they had decided to appeal to the League of Nations and to the world powers, excepting those exercising

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Schneider Cup Racers Qualify in First Tests

CALSHOT, Eng. (AP)—All the entries for the blue ribbon Schneider cup air race have successfully passed their navigability trials in the Solent.

The British and the Italian pilots thereupon moored their machines for a six-hour seaworthiness test.

Three British and three Italian pilots qualified in the first part of the seaworthiness and watertightness tests which precede the actual races Sept. 7.

Lieut. Giovanni Monti of Italy, with a Macchi-67 plane, and Flying Officer R. L. R. Atcherley of Great Britain, in a supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6, were the last to complete the navigability tests. They proceeded to moorings to remain six hours there to determine watertightness of the machines.

Lieutenant Cadringher of Italy, in a Macchi-67, which was held off the course at first by radiator trouble, finally succeeded in passing the navigability test.

The British team consisted of Flight Officer H. R. D. Waghorn, flying the supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6, Flight Lieutenant D'Arcy Griege, with a supermarine Napier S-6, and Flight Lieutenant R. L. R. Atcherley, with a supermarine S-6; Lieut. G. H. Stainforth with a Gloster Napier 6 was reserve pilot.

The Italian team was composed of Warrant Officer Tommaso Dal Molin, flying a Macchi-52; Lieut. Rano Cadringher, with a Macchi-67; Lieut. Giovanni Monti, with a Macchi-67, and as a reserve, Pilots Major Agello and Captain Canavera and a Macchi plane 52. The Italian team had with them assigned to Dal Molin, the plane in which Major de Bernhardi set up a world's record of 318.5 miles an hour in 1927.

## FRENCH START MARCH FROM RHINELAND OCT. 6

PARIS—French troops will commence the evacuation of the Rhineland under the new arrangement early in October.

An infantry battalion has been ordered to Wissembourg in Alsace and the present garrison there is to be withdrawn to make place for it on Oct. 6.

He probably will go to Paris for the Wednesday meeting of the French Cabinet, but will return to Geneva before final adjournment of the Assembly, and then will recommend appointment of a commission of study, provided his plan seems to meet with favor at the unofficial conference.

At dinner with Ramsay MacDonald and Dr. Stresemann, just before Mr. MacDonald's departure for London,

## NATIONS UNITE TO MAKE LEAGUE BARRIER TO WAR

### Covenant Revision to Be on Lines of the Pact of Paris

### ARM

M. Briand outlined roughly his conception of the European federation, and just what it would mean.

The significance of the vast project has just begun to dawn upon those assembled here. M. Briand and others already endorsing his idea, declare there is no idea of giving it an anti-American complexion. There exists, however, an impression that the project is regarded as a logical consequence of the economic power achieved of late years by the United States.

Europe is regarded as being driven by its own will, into defending itself against growing American competition on the one hand and dangerous communistic propaganda on the other.

## MOSCOW DENIES PLANS MADE FOR RAILWAY PARLEY

Charges Chinese With Acts of Violence Against Russians in Far East

**BY CAREY TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MOSCOW—Denying rumors that the Soviet Government will send a representative to Geneva to discuss settlement of the railroad conflict with the Chinese delegates there, acting foreign commissar Max Litvinov, in a press statement, vigorously expressed Soviet dissatisfaction with the Chinese policy of the past few days, declaring that "the sincerity of the proposal by the Nanking Government has been made doubtful by intensified acts of cruelty and violence which the Chinese military authorities have committed against Soviet citizens living in Manchuria and even against peaceful inhabitants of the Soviet border districts."

"The Chinese authorities responded to the readiness of the Soviet Government to accept the Chinese proposal by increasing their revolting repression.

"Over 2000 Soviet citizens are imprisoned in concentration camps under intolerable conditions. We have information that dozens of people have been beheaded without trial or investigation by ferocious Chinese authorities."

Besides the continuing arrests in Manchuria and sporadic cases of firing along the border, Soviet public opinion reserves the action of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations in launching a political attack on the Soviet Union on the basis of what are here considered to be forged documents.

General press comment here is to the effect that the utmost watchfulness must be maintained until the Nanking Government gives factual proof of its desire for a peaceful settlement. Newspapers react very sharply toward the interview attributed to the American adviser of the Chinese railroads, John Mantell, in which the latter is alleged to have accused the Soviet management of appropriating an undue share of the profits of the railroad and to have pronounced against restoration of the status quo of the railroad.

The official newspaper, *Izvestia*, says: "The Mantell interview aims to obstruct peaceful settlement of the conflict and thereby to open the way for seizure of the road by the employers of the railroad."

The world employers refers not to the Chinese Government, but to American railroad firms supposedly interested in Mr. Mantell's activities.

## LITHUANIANS ARRESTED IN GERMAN TERRITORY

KOVNO, Lithuania (AP)—Uneasiness prevails here over the arrest of Colonel Pliktatis and five companions on German soil, who were supposed to be planning an attack upon the train carrying the Premier, Augustin Waldemaras, to Lithuania from the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The President, Antanas Smetona, has returned to Kovno from Poland.

Mr. Waldemaras, who is still at Geneva, has been informed of the situation and his reply is awaited.

## ITALY PAYS HONOR TO FINN MALMGREN

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STOCKHOLM, Swed.—The Italian Government has caused a gold medal to be struck to the memory of Finn Malmgren, and has also granted Mrs. Malmgren, the doctor's mother, a yearly pension of 2000 Swedish crowns.

Documents collected by the investigation committee on the Italia's catastrophe, which concerned the explorer, have been sent to his mother.

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## NATIONS WATCH ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL PARLEYS

Geneva Deeply Interested in Terms of Negotiations on Building Program

**BY CAREY TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GENEVA—Lively discussion is going on behind the scenes here about the terms of the Anglo-American naval agreement which is said to have taken a most hopeful turn.

There is, of course, no doubt about parity being conceded by both sides as well as a reduction of ships which will be largely effected by non-replacement of vessels as they become obsolete.

It is said that way many millions of dollars will be saved to British and American taxpayers. If to this is added lengthening of service of other vessels and total limitation of tonnage for all auxiliary vessels, including cruisers, destroyers and submarines, relief will indeed be considerable.

Progress is said to have been made toward solving the cruiser problem by the British Government conceding the American claim to take out its tonnage in eight-inch-gun cruisers, while leaving Britain free to build within limits the number of smaller cruisers the Empire needs with additional tonnage for so-called police vessels.

**Near Complete Accord**

The British right to do so was never questioned at the Geneva conference, the crux of which was the British refusal to go home without knowing what number of 8-inch-gun cruisers the United States intended to build with the agreed tonnage.

If the riddle of the cruisers has been solved as is suggested in well-informed quarters by Britain getting a somewhat larger tonnage for its smaller cruisers while the United States retains a free hand to construct a larger number of bigger cruisers than Britain needs with its sea bases, the two countries would appear to be very near complete agreement.

Complete official reticence is maintained in regard to them," he says, "but each person can work out the problems remaining after settlement of those enumerated above according to his own ingenuity."

Propos of this the Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent says: "Mr. MacDonald's mention at 20 being the number of points now under discussion between London and Washington regarding naval disarmament has, I learn, caused some surprise at Washington. The Prime Minister may with perfect logic have divided and subdivided the issues at stake on this basis, either on his own initiative or on that of one of the British departments concerned. But it would appear that no documents setting forth these issues in numerals running from 1 to 20 has been exchanged between the principal participants in the negotiations."

**Application of Yardstick**

They are, however, more concerned with adjusting their own differences, the French demanding larger tonnage than the Italian and cruisers for protection of their African possessions and transport of native troops in an emergency. The yardstick having, however, proved its virtue as applied to conflicting requirements of the United States and Britain, it is hoped that it may be found of similar use in solving the Franco-Italian differences. Whether an announcement of a complete agreement between Britain and the United States will be possible before the Assembly of the League of Nations ends remains to be seen. The British delegation is very hopeful about this, and although conscious of the critical attitude of a certain influential section of British opinion, is prepared to push ahead as fast as possible with the negotiations.

**Borah Demands Inquiry on "Naval Experts" Work**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WASHINGTON—A demand for an investigation of the activities of William B. Shearer, who characterizes himself as a naval "expert," has been laid before the Senate by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Borah's proposal resulted from the publication of information that Mr. Shearer had entered suit against a group of shipbuilding corporations for sums he claimed was due him for services he had rendered these companies at the unsuccessful Geneva naval conference in 1927 and elsewhere.

The companies named by Mr. Shearer in his suit are the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the American Brown Bovery Electric Company. He claims that these concerns owe him \$275,650 for salary and expenses for lobbying work that he did for them. He admits in his petition that he received the sum of \$51,230 from these companies and claims the additional funds as still owing him under his agreement with them.

Mr. Shearer has been active in behalf of "big navy" interests both in the United States and abroad. He has on various occasions appeared before Congressional groups and has written extensively on the subject in newspapers and magazines.

In laying the matter before the Senate, Mr. Borah declared that he

understood that several of the companies mentioned by Mr. Shearer in his suit have received contracts for the building of cruisers provided for under the 15-cruiser bill passed by the last Congress.

He has a resolution which would authorize his committee to investigate Mr. Shearer's activities and the whole question of shipbuilders' lobbying against naval reduction. Before pressing it he has offered the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate the opportunity to act on the matter. Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the committee, assured Mr. Borah he would place it before the committee for early action.

**Actual Naval Reduction Reported in Agreement**

**BY CAREY TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LONDON—The special correspondent at Geneva telegraphs with reference to Ramsay MacDonald's speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations on what he states is trustworthy authority that among the 17 points upon which agreement has been reached on fundamentals between the British Prime Minister and President Hoover are the following:

"The whole accord is likely to be definitely linked to the Kellogg pact and to assume naval co-operation, not naval antagonism; parity or equality to be applicable to every class of vessel; reduction of naval strength and not merely its limitation; progressive reduction over a period of years to be effected by the non-replacement of obsolete vessels; prolongation of active life of all warships; total tonnage limitation for destroyers and submarines; application of the yardstick to cruisers only; definite delegation of small cruisers to 'pocket' classes which will not be accounted for in naval strength or not at any rate by the same measurement as of large cruisers."

It stands to reason, says The Times message, that the three points of which Mr. MacDonald spoke as still outstanding are likely to be just those without which it is most difficult and most important to reach an agreement.

"Complete official reticence is maintained in regard to them," he says, "but each person can work out the problems remaining after settlement of those enumerated above according to his own ingenuity."

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**CHINA MOVES TO RID SELF OF ALIEN COURTS**

**BY CAREY TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LONDON—The Australian and Canadian Governments' decision to support Great Britain in signing the optional clause for referring legal disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague is recognized here as greatly strengthening the position the Labor Party has consistently taken on this burning question, though the full effect of these decisions will not be known until the reservations to be attached to them are settled. There is some anxiety in Conservative circles lest the signature should commit Great Britain finally to a sacrifice of its sovereignty.

The Morning Post, for example, says: "We are thus, it seems to us, putting the yoke of foreign or international authority upon our shoulders."

The Liberals, on the other hand, wholeheartedly endorse the action that has been taken. Mr. MacDonald is thus assured of a majority in the House of Commons next month when his policy comes under review on the resubmission of Parliament.

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says: "It is not hard to see why the first step is so important. There are only two ways of settling disputes which cannot be composed by diplomacy—war and laws. This statement is true generally, but it is particularly relevant to international disputes, since by the Kellogg pact all civilized states have just renounced war as an instrument of national policy."

"If the renunciation is sincere the conclusion is irresistible. The void made by the outlawry of war must be filled by the introduction of law."

But although the road to assured peace is thus clearly marked out, it is not easy for Great Britain, with her many possessions, her vast interlocking political and economic interests all over the globe, her

admitted funds as still owing him under his agreement with them.

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"The whole accord is likely to be definitely linked to the Kellogg pact and to assume naval co-operation, not naval antagonism; parity or equality to be applicable to every class of vessel; reduction of naval strength and not merely its limitation; progressive reduction over a period of years to be effected by the non-replacement of obsolete vessels; prolongation of active life of all warships; total tonnage limitation for destroyers and submarines; application of the yardstick to cruisers only; definite delegation of small cruisers to 'pocket' classes which will not be accounted for in naval strength or not at any rate by the same measurement as of large cruisers."

It stands to reason, says The Times message, that the three points of which Mr. MacDonald spoke as still outstanding are likely to be just those without which it is most difficult and most important to reach an agreement.

"Complete official reticence is maintained in regard to them," he says, "but each person can work out the problems remaining after settlement of those enumerated above according to his own ingenuity."

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## WORLD COURT BENCH TO GET 4 MORE JUDGES

Root Protocol to Be Sent to League Lawyers for Examination

By CARL F. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—In accordance with the wishes of Dr. W. J. M. Van Eysinga, president of the Jurists' Committee, Dr. J. A. Guerrero, president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, has decided to send the so-called Root protocol, as drawn up by the jurists, to the first committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, in order to receive its examination. This is a legal and juridical committee, and the object of this procedure is to obtain the assent of the legal experts of the League of Nations to the document, so that it may be presented, fortified by their recommendations, to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The conference for the revision of the statute of the Permanent Court, which met again on Sept. 5 under the chairmanship of Dr. Van Eysinga, decided to increase the number of judges from 11 to 15, abolishing the four deputy judges.

The subject of qualifications of candidates for the bench is still under discussion. Arnold Baetzen of Norway maintained that recommendation by the committee of jurists in regard to qualifications of judges, in its present form, might be misunderstood by the United States. A draft amendment on qualifications ultimately put before the conference, stipulated not only experience in international law on the part of the judges, but knowledge of both official languages of the court and ability to speak one of them.

World Court's Prestige Gains as Changes Increase Its Scope and Influence

By WILLIAM LATEY  
Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple  
Special from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Fresh influence and probably extended jurisdiction comes to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague after seven years of useful work in the interests of the settlement by rule of law of international disputes.

The changes proposed in the statute of the court by the Geneva committee, which included Elihu Root, formerly American Secretary of State, who with the late Lord Phillimore and the Dutch Judge, Dr. Loder, must be regarded as the makers of the world tribunal, have been adopted by the membership of the Court, subject to approval by the League Assembly and the nations concerned.

Chief among the changes are:

1. The draft protocol which paves the way to the formal admission of the United States to the Court.

Five nations have made the Senate a condition to ratifying this, and the other signatory nations had little difficulty in agreeing with most of them, but the fifth reservation proved a serious stumbling block in 1926. One of the most useful functions of the Court is to give an advisory opinion at the request of the League Council. The United States Senate required that no such request be made, except by leave of that country, if the question touched any matter "in which the United States had or claimed to have an interest."

**Root Formula**

The difficulty has been met by an arrangement whereby the United States is to be given notice of any intention to ask for an advisory opinion and to be allowed an opportunity of stating any objection it may have to the Court's being asked for its opinion. In the unlikely event of a position being reached in which the League Council would insist on going to the Court in face of the refusal of the United States to agree to such a course, the latter has the option of withdrawing from the Court altogether.

The main benefit has been gained, that the United States, whose jurists

were the first to press for such a tribunal, will formally join the World Court.

2. The number of permanent judges to be increased from 11 to 15 and deputy judges to be abolished. The court to be in session throughout the year, instead of the present session beginning in June and extraordinary sessions for emergency matters.

This arrangement will incidentally pave the way for the election of a first German judge, for whom, so far, there has been no room. Strictly speaking, when judges are appointed they are supposed to shed their national capacity and to become international judges, but in practice it has been found convenient for each of the great powers to have on the Court one of its leading lawyers.

**Vacancies to Be Filled**

At present, owing to the passing of the eminent jurists Lord Finlay and M. Weiss, there is no English or French Judge on the court, but these vacancies will be filled at the coming election by the Assembly. The official nominees of Great Britain and France are Sir Cecil Hurst, K. C., and M. Fromageot, at present the legal advisers to the Foreign Offices of those countries.

On the technical ground that Sir Cecil is a civil servant, there has been some controversy over his nomination, but it has been pointed out recently that he is no ordinary civil servant, whose appointment would be counter to sound English prej

udices against any encroachment by the bureaucracy over the judiciary, but a very eminent international lawyer, who is more or less in the same position as the legal adviser of the British Government in foreign affairs, as the Attorney-General is in general affairs.

A Bench of the Middle Temple, the Inn of Court whose history is most closely associated with the United States, he will have as a colleague on the Hague Court another eminent Anglo-Saxon lawyer in Charles E. Hughes, former United States Secretary of State. Mr. Hughes' election to the Court last year was an earnest of the United States' resolve to make full use of the tribunal in the interests of world peace.

**League Involved**

3. When vacancies fall in the Court they will be filled as soon as possible by a special meeting of the League Assembly to synchronize with a meeting of the League Council, and it will not be necessary, as now, to wait for the September meeting of the Assembly. The present defective rule has resulted in the Dawses left by Lord Finlay and M. Weiss being left unfilled.

Still another important change has been made in the announcement by Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, that Great Britain would sign the optional clause accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Hague Court reciprocally with other states doing the same.

Herbert Great Britain, in common with her principal European allies in the war of 1914-18, has been subject to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court only in matters arising out of the treaty of peace and in regard to other treaty obligations.

Germany has taken the lead as the first great power accepting the optional clause as to all international disputes, and France is following suit. Probably all the other chief powers will follow the example (except Russia, which still remains entirely aloof), and the result will be an increased prestige which will render the Court the prime factor in the world for the settlement of disputes between nations by the rule of law.

**Soviets Abolish Sunday as Fixed Day of Rest**

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government has abolished Sunday as a regular day of rest by inaugurating in scores of Soviet trades and other institutions what is known as "the continuous production week." The move is calculated to quicken the pace of industry, increase the productivity of labor, and relieve unemployment.

Each employee will be required to work the usual number of hours, which now range from 39 to 46. All, however, will have a day of rest after every five or six days of labor. In this way, while one group is resting, others will be carrying on full activities of the factory or institution.

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THE NORTHWESTERN  
CONSOLIDATED MILLING CO.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Stepping Stones



old hands at the "game," and if they lose, it will not be for lack of agile leadership.

An example of the astuteness of their management is the manner in which they sidestepped an issue with which the Democrats propose to open the debate. After a party caucus, the Democrats, through their floor leader, Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, announced to the assembled press that the minority had determined to present a motion calling for the consideration of the administrative phases of the bill before taking up the question of the individual rates.

The Democrats were prepared and eager for contest on the proposal. They anticipated Republican opposition and were all ready to unlimber their most effective oratorical talent in vigorous denunciation, not only of the dissent to their motion, but the bill in general.

**Agree to Proposals**

On this issue the Democrats were confident of a solid party vote—something they are far from on other phases of the bill, particularly the rates. They were assured also of Progressive support. This meant that they were sure to win.

A victory under such circumstances would have been a most handsome party coup. As far as doing anything to the bill is concerned, it would mean absolutely nothing, but a win would be scored up against the Republicans and to begin a contest such as the tariff issue with such a start is a distinct advantage.

The stage was thus all set—except that one element was lacking. The Republicans refused to fight the motion. Mr. Smoot, Mr. Watson, Mr. Reed and Vice-President Curtis upon receipt of information of the Democratic plans held a brief conference and quickly came to the conclusion that they had no objection to the proposal and were perfectly willing to have the debate start on the administrative side.

With this ended, The Democratic-Progressive plan to delve into corporation income tax returns for opposition purposes during the tariff debate is opposed by the Republican leaders. They challenge the proposal on the ground that such information should be utilized only when revenue raising legislation is under consideration.

**Solely for Protection**

To the observation that the tariff also raises revenue, Mr. Watson briskly observed, "Not according to the Republican theory of the tariff. To us the tariff is for protection purposes."

The desire of the Democrats to take up the administrative sections of the bill before the rate changes are discussed is due chiefly to the fact that on the flexible tariff and American valuation issues they are united and will be able to present a solid party front, a condition that will not hold good when the rates are taken under consideration.

The Progressive scheme to challenge the whole bill by having it re-committed to committee with directions to strip it of all but agricultural items is favored by the Democratic leaders, but not in the opening phases of the fight. Mr. Robinson's view is that such a motion should come after the administrative sections have been acted upon by the Progressive and Democratic leaders.

**BUTTER DRESSING**  
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## Men's Dress Reformers Decay Wearing of Useless Articles

**Federation, in Return, Denounces 'Dress Quacks' and Advises Young Men to Consult Their Tailors and Ignore Example Set by Women**

By CARL F. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London—Dress reformers and the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, while the mercury soared at midsummer heights, were engaged in firing broadsides at each other's contrary opinions on "mere man's" attire. None can foresee the result of the present onslaught upon Englishmen's hot weather devotion to waistcoats and white collars, but the tailors in annual conference at Exeter are determined not to yield.

Dr. A. Jordan, founder of the Men's Dress Reform League, had declared that evening dress is "disgusting," and that "the man who persists in wearing a collar stud that makes a groove in his neck should be charged with attempted suicide."

The Tailors' Federation as the custodian of good taste and style in tailoring, meanwhile denounces "dress quacks" who advocate shorts or abbreviated trousers, open neck and neglige shirts. They solemnly avow "when in doubt a young man's motto should be 'I'll consult my tailor.' " Young men with a way to make in the world, they say, must be particular and precise in the matter of suitable dress on all occasions. The hygienic clothes idea, they declare, is "all toss." To ask a young man to cease taking care of his hair and legs was nothing short of criminal, regardless of the dress reformers, who approve the light-weight garments of ladies.

Dr. Jordan made a plea for more suitable clothing for railway porters, telegraph boys, policemen, soldiers, other service men who at present wear tight, uncomfortable uniforms. He went on: "As for men's evening dress—uniform of another kind but still uniform—it is so disgusting in its uncleanliness that I wonder any self-respecting man wears it or any self-respecting girl tolerates it. At Lord's and Ascot every year," he concluded, "you see men following the old Victorian tradition of wearing black and uncomfortable clothes, but not woman. She has freed herself entirely from hampering garments."

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## TENTATIVE PACT IN NEW ORLEANS STRIKE SIGNED

National Labor Heads Approve Terms to End Car Men's Walkout

NEW YORK (AP) — Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., have reached a tentative agreement here for settlement of the two-month street car strike in New Orleans, La.

A. B. Patterson, vice-president and general manager of the utility; William Green, president of the Federation; and W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, carried on the negotiations. The agreement is subject to approval and acceptance by parties of interest residing in New Orleans.

Edwin Deroux, president of the New Orleans Carmen's Local, and Edward Rightor, counsel for the strikers, announced they would go to New Orleans to submit the agreement to the Carmen. Neither would comment upon its terms.

Mr. Mahon and Mr. Green, they said, were pleased with the tentative pact. Mr. Green refused to comment.

Mr. Patterson announced that his company would continue to operate its cars without change at present, under the tentative agreement old employees cannot be taken back until a permanent understanding is reached.

The strike can be terminated only upon the stipulation that all employees of the company be allowed to return to work in the order of seniority, and that all shall be employed, and no new men be taken on until all old ones have been given a full opportunity to return, the tentative agreement states.

## Englishmen Climb Three Peaks in Day

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON — Two young Englishmen have scaled the highest peaks of Scotland, England, and Wales within 24 hours. They began ascending Ben Nevis, 4,166 feet high at 7:30 a. m. on Aug. 4, and reached the summit in 97 minutes. A friend awaited them in his car, and motored them swiftly to Rosthwaite in Borrowdale. They got out and climbed up 3210 feet to the summit of Scafell Pike.

Meanwhile, the friend drove the car round to Langdale where he again picked up the climbers, and hastened to the head of Llanberis Pass, which they reached at 4 the next morning. The young mountaineers then struggled up Snowdon, 3460 feet high, in continuous rain. One of them arrived at the summit at 7:05 a. m., the other getting there 20 minutes later. A few years ago a party led by H.

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WILLIAM H. YOUNG

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—It is being proposed here that the valley of the Dove should be made a national park. The idea has sprung from similar discussions in Glasgow, Scot., about the Braemar section of the Cairngorm Mountain range.

It is felt that Dovecote has peculiar claims to national preservation, because its long and narrow formation is a natural safeguard against the worst effects of tourist development.

Dovecote has not the abundant literary associations of the "Lake District," but it was by this river that one of Wordsworth's Lucy's grew, and Izaak Walton thought it one of the most beautiful streams in which he had fished.

Both the counties of Derbyshire and Staffordshire have claimed the possession of Dovecote, but the case of Derbyshire seems to be satisfactorily proved.

**PULP WASTE UTILIZED**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A new use for the mill waste of British Columbia is under development at Englewood, Vancouver Island. A chipping device and a small hydroelectric plant have been installed at a cost of \$75,000 to chip the pulp logs of bark and outer wood. These chips will be sold to Port Townsend, Wash.

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## COTTON FINANCE MOVE APPROVED BY FARM BOARD

### Co-operative Associations in South to Obtain Large Loan in 90 Days

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WIGAN, Eng.—Recalling the economic conditions prevailing in England during the days of the civil war, a rare collection of tokens connected with seventeenth century Lancashire has been acquired by the Wigan Public Library. The tokens were donated to the library by Walter Booton, a native of the city.

The collection represents many years of search, and several Lancashire towns are represented in the tokens, which formed a kind of local currency in the days when they were struck. Manchester, Liverpool, Preston and other towns are represented, the Manchester coins being two half-pennies dated 1667, and bearing the names respectively of Henry Barlow and Jonathan Eaton.

Most of the tokens are embellished with emblems of the trades or crafts represented by those who struck them. John Ditchfield of Warrington, struck coins with three pugs on them: a man holding a spade is the mark made by Jeremy Smethurst on coins minted by him in 1669; Adam Kershaw, of Rochdale, issued tokens bearing a hat, representing his calling, in 1663; a bird holding a branch in its claw marked coins issued by John Wallis of Preston, in 1666; and a man on a horse figured on the tokens circulated by Samuel Waringe of Bury, about the same result.

Adoption by the board of a policy of centralization of efforts in marketing agricultural commodities for all other farm products also was made known. In a statement the board announced it had arranged for an additional 10 per cent loan to cotton co-operatives on unhedged cotton, pledged under loans not in excess of 65 per cent of its face value to the intermediate credit bank.

The supplemental loan will permit the co-operatives to advance to its members 75 per cent of the value of the unhedged cotton at the time of delivery. Alexander Legge, chairman, said the board expected to loan \$20,000,000 in the next 90 days as a result.

Previously the board agreed to advance 25 per cent of the value of cotton on which associations had sold it held the hope "that eventually these organizations, owned, controlled and operated by farmers, may become large enough to do for farmers on a permanent basis many of the things which the farm board is required to do on a temporary basis."

As yet the board has no machinery to handle its funds, and has arranged to use the facilities of the Federal Farm Board and the federal intermediate credit banks.

### MEXICO WANTS AMERICAN AID IN COLORADO ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

United States is nothing new, the Mexicans have argued, asserting as a precedent the fact that in 1911-1912 the United States spent more than \$1,000,000 in the building of dikes in Lower California, which have now by the geographical situation brought about in this district by years of accumulation of Grand Canyon sediments carried south by the river flow developed a more unmanageable geographical situation than existed at that time. This condition if remedied will now as then react favorably on American land holdings in the United States located in the Imperial Valley and will, on the whole,

Referring to the projected national grain and cotton organizations, and others to be formed, the board said it held the hope "that eventually these organizations, owned, controlled and operated by farmers, may become large enough to do for farmers on a permanent basis many of the things which the farm board is required to do on a temporary basis."

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### ARABS AND JEWS SHIFT BLAME FOR PALESTINE RIOTS

## CAPE COD CANAL WIDENING WINS FEDERAL FAVOR

### Secretary of War Promises to Urge Need for Immediate Survey

New England industry was assured of the cooperation of the War Department in efforts to widen the Cape Cod Canal and straighten the Colorado when a committee, appointed at the instigation of the National Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce visited Washington and called on James W. Good, Secretary of War, and on Brig. Gen. Herbert Deakyne, Acting Chief of Engineers.

Immediate action in ordering a survey of the canal was promised the committee. The technical points considered did not deal exclusively with the Colorado problem but with that of the Tia Juana and Rio Grande as well, the three rivers being the main waterways included on the conference agenda.

As a preliminary to the Washington deliberations an engineering committee composed of Mexican and American experts will make a physical examination of the Colorado

and the Tia Juana and Rio Grande

waterways included on the conference agenda.

Ten demands were put forward.

They included guarantees of protection

for Jews in all parts of

Palestine, release of Jews arrested

for carrying arms, appointment of a

commission of independent inquiry

of the disorders, and "arrest and

trial of all those guilty, beginning

with the attackers and ending with

government officials who were un-

faithful to their duty."

Members of the committee upon

their return to Boston were enthusi-

astic about the possibilities of im-

provement in the canal. They pointed

out that, with the heavy increase in

railroad freight rates, New England

shippers will be called upon to pay,

it is estimated, between \$10,000,000

and \$12,000,000 a year, under the pro-

posed eastern class rates readjust-

ments, and the importance of water-

transportation immediately comes to

the fore.

Several steamship companies have

now using the canal to elaborate

programs of extension that are de-

pendent upon the improvement of

the waterway. They are ready to

spend millions in new ship con-

struction if the waterway is deep-

ened and widened, which would as-

sure the industries of New Eng-

land a low cost outlet for their prod-

ucts, a substantial portion of which

is in the New York district.

Problems are Complex

The statement adds: "At this ses-

sion the Commission has discussed

and agreed regarding the facts as

as reported by experts, and is now

considering the character of the works

which ought to be built and the na-

nature of the control over the new and

existing works which ought to be estab-

lished by the two governments. It is

needed to say that the problems

are complex. They are

economic, political, and engineer-

ing, and much care and thought is

required to work out arrangements

satisfactory and just to both coun-

tries and which will produce the de-

sired results. When satisfactory con-

clusions have been reached, recom-

mendations will be submitted to the

respective Governments, and, if ap-

proved, will be embodied in treaties

that will be signed by the two coun-

tries.

It was claimed the British mandat-

ary administration had caused the pre-

sent situation by its pro-Jewish poli-

cies. The League was asked to see

that a parliamentary government rep-

resentative of the Arab majority is

installed in the Holy Land.

The united Jewish organizations

in the country, the Jewish Telegraph

Agency said, submitted a memoran-

dum to Sir John Chancellor, High

Commissioner, in which responsi-

bility for the rioting was placed upon

agitation fostered by Amis El Hus-

sin, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and

president of the Moslem Council, and

on certain members of the Palestine

Government.

"This propaganda," the statement

said, "was conducted by a well orga-

nized force before the very eyes



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## MISS PALFREY IN THE FINAL

Miss Marlowe of California Also Gains Title Round in Girls' Tennis

UNITED STATES GIRL TENNIS CHAMPION  
1928—Miss Katherine Porter.  
1927—Miss Katherine Gardner.  
1926—Miss Louise Dixon.  
1925—Miss Helen N. Wall.  
1924—Miss Helen H. Wall.  
1923—Miss Helen M. Jacobs.  
1922—Miss Helen H. Wall.  
1921—Miss Louise McFarland.  
1920—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey.

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An East vs. West match, taken place at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, decided the championship of the United States at the Philadelphia Cricket Club when Miss Helen Marlowe of Hollywood, Calif., and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., stepped onto the championship court to battle for the leading honors of the junior season.

Miss Marlowe is a newcomer to the tennis line-up, having been playing only two years. This is her first trip east. Miss Marlowe, holding a California girls' tennis title and the California State girls' championship, was ranked No. 13 by the California Lawn Tennis Association in the women's division for her work during the 1928 season.

Miss Palfrey, on the other hand, is an experienced player and is defending her title in this tournament as national champion. Miss Palfrey has also won the national indoor title—in 1927 and 1928—and the crown of the California State girls' championship. She was ranked No. 13 by the California Lawn Tennis Association in the women's division for her work during the 1928 season.

Defeated Miss Marlowe

Miss Marlowe's victory was considered an upset, for she defeated Miss Marlowe in straight sets in the final round, and, though Miss Marlowe outlasted and outplayed her New England opponent in the first set, Miss Marlowe won a love game (the fifth) on her service. The score of the set was 6-3, 6-3. Miss Marlowe then led three games to two in the second set when play was halted by rain. Following the intermission, Miss Marlowe captured the sixth game after it had gone to deuce, then the set score 3-3. Miss Marlowe then won a double fault in the next game, but evened this with two fine placements. She drove hard shots to the baseline and occasionally followed the drives to mid-court with a topspin. In a tie-breaker match, she won 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Sarah Palfrey defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons of Palo Alto, Calif., in straight sets at 6-3, 6-3. Both sets were won on the service. The second set was a love game.

Miss Marlowe, who had three games to two in the second set when play was halted by rain, following the intermission, Miss Marlowe captured the sixth game after it had gone to deuce, then the set score 3-3. Miss Marlowe then won a double fault in the next game, but evened this with two fine placements. She drove hard shots to the baseline and occasionally followed the drives to mid-court with a topspin.

Diagram for the temporary seats to foot-ball, are being drawn up. From

the time the new seats will be available than last year. Accommodations will provide for a capacity of 35,000.

The spitball pitchers are unusually effective this season, according to Quinn.

How do you account for that? Grimes, Quinn and Mitchell are having great years.

Comments are veteran, and the season they have lasted so long, because they have

had a chance to get a pitcher that can stay in the game.

Who said baseball was not a cosmopolitan game?

The batters for the second game of the American Legion Junior World Series between New Orleans, La., and Buffalo, N. Y.,

Colgate University has three track stars, as candidates for the first

fall, are George H. Stollwerk,

L. Hart. They were all members of

the 1928 track team which

University of Minnesota will try an

experiment this fall in the matter of

the game of baseball more than

the reasons, and an important one, that

attendance at major-league parks has

increased in spite of the great in-

crease in the price of admission.

This has made the smaller

leagues fall off in attendance, espe-

cially those close to a major-league

team.

new record in attendance for a

season will undoubtedly be set up by the

Chicago Cubs this year. The record is

already held by the Cubs, who counted

1,200,000 in 1927 at home games.

## No Playoff for Medal in U. S. Amateur Golf

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Del Monte, Calif.

THERE will not be any playoff for the amateur golf championship qualifying medal, for which Robert T. Jones Jr. and Eugene V. Homans had scores of 145. Officials of the United States Golf Association vetoed proposals for a deciding match between the de-throned champion and the Princeton University star next Sunday, after the tournament's close, and announced the award of two medals.

Cricket Club, defeated Miss Laura Pittman, 6-2, 6-2. Pittsburgh, round the women's championship of the United States at the Philadelphia Cricket Club when Miss Helen Marlowe of Hollywood, Calif., and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., stepped onto the championship court to battle for the leading honors of the junior season.

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Pocket players have welcomed the change in championship rules adopted at the reorganization meeting. This

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1,200,000 in 1927 at home games.

## Policies of the New Billiard Administration to Be Framed

Officials of the National Billiard Association of America to Hold Meeting in Chicago Soon

SPECIAL FROM MONROVIA BUREAU

CHICAGO—Policies of the new administration of the National Billiard Association, to be elected at a meeting to be held here Sept. 16, is announced by G. Raymond Collins, recently elected president of the organization. Mr. Collins, who organized a revived national tour of the Amateur Billiard Association of America for two years, expects a free hand in planning the action of the larger body, which embraces the affairs of the professional players in all branches of the cue and ivory game.

Mr. Collins succeeds Ralph Wheeler, for many years a member of the association, as president of the amateur division. Mr. Richards, T. H. Boyce of Des Moines, has succeeded Mr. Thompson as secretary. Mr. Thompson, called the "father" of billiard organizations in the United States, is to devote his entire time to the new venture.

John Hennem, Chicago, publisher of Billiards Magazine, is one of the new vice-presidents. His favorite program is to change laws which prevent the youth in the country from playing billiards. These laws, he says, have been divided into four sections for this purpose and each section is to produce a candidate for the world's championship.

These sectional qualifiers, according to Mr. Thompson, will be held in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Atlanta.

Mr. Thompson's chief assistant, in charge of players, is W. V. Thompson, secretary of the association, has been elected vice-president and will be in charge of the national tourney.

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## CHAMPION WINS IN TWO ROUNDS

Cruickshank, Medalist, Is Loser in Metropolitan Professional Golf Tourney

**Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
FLUSHING, N. Y.—John J. Farrell, the former United States open champion, and the defending champion Eugene Sarazen, settled into their stride as the Metropolitan champions of the Professional Golfers' Association started match play on the links of the Pomomok Club, Thursday, and the two medalists, who had been leaders during the course of the two rounds of completed, now stand out as the probable finalists in the 36-hole battle on the same links.

Sarazen, in the upper half, was second in the second round, losing to James Hines of Hempstead, in the first round, winning 2 and 1 and then winning from Joseph Belford, Sunnysdale, by the same score in the afternoon. Farrell had an easier task in the morning, defeating the champion of St. Andrews, 4 and 2, after leading at 4 up at the turn and then was carried to the twentieth hole in the afternoon, in a damp and soggy match by Fredrick Novak, of St. Andrews, who, after he won the odd hole for the medal, had to give it up.

Robert A. Cruickshank of Progress, who was far in the lead in the medal play yesterday, was eliminated in his first round match by Sol Di Bruno, of Bonny Briar, and the 4 and 3 illustrates the width of the margin. It was putting, for the most part, that accounted for the victory of the former caddy. Cruickshank was putting far better golf on the fairways than the Italian, who was superior on the greens, holing the ball with a single putt on no less than 9 of the 14 holes.

Antonio Manero, who lacks a home, turned in a fine score to dispose of Tom Hines, of Keweenaw, the St. Andrews professional, 4 and 2, in the second round. He played out the odd holes for a total of 67, including 31 for the incoming holes, including six three's. The summary:

**METHODEIAN PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP**—First Round  
Joseph Belford, Sunnysdale, defeated Michael Turner, Elmwood, 1 up.  
Engelbert H. Koenig, Maywood, defeated James Hines, Hempstead, 2 and 1.  
Thomas L. Kerrigan, Swanson, defeated Elmer Voigt, unmatched, and defeated Antonio Manero, unmatched, and defeated Andre de la Torre, Timber Point, 2 and 1.

## RESTAURANTS

### BOSTON

#### "The Lobster Claw"

Boston's New and Unique Sea Grill  
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
User Reserved Seats  
A trial will convince you of its excellent  
Sea Foods, Steaks and Chicken.

#### THE ALBARDUN WAFFLE SHOPPE

at 198 St. Randolph St., near Massachusetts Ave.,  
will open Monday, Sept. 9th. Lunches served  
from 11-2. Suppers served from 5 to 7. Menus  
will include many up-to-date New England dishes.

#### LUDLOW, MASS.

#### The HOMESTEAD

Belchertown Road, Route 21  
Ludlow, Mass.

Delightful luncheons and dinners,  
with a pleasing atmosphere. Over-  
night guests.

Tel. Ludlow 61-2

#### NEW YORK CITY

#### THE PERIOD

Grand Central Terminal  
Concourse near Lexington Ave. Entrance

A Real Good Place Quality Food,  
to Lunch Unusual, Prompt,  
or Dine Equal to Hotel Services

HOME MADE ICE CREAM  
FANCY DESSERTS  
FRESH ROLLS

baked in our new modern electric oven.

#### DIXIE KITCHEN CAFETERIA

LUNCHEON DINNER  
Real Southern Cooking

Formerly at 9 E. 44-St.  
Now at 1 East 48 St.  
Closed Sundays

#### PORTRLAND, ME.

MISS BOWMAN, Manager  
Cumberland Tea Room

Arches Balcony, Chapman Building  
PORTLAND, ME.

#### NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

Lobster, Steak and Chicken Dinners  
Also a la Carte Service

FERNALD'S AUTO INN

On the Short Route from Boston to Portland  
at the Farnham River Bridge

Tel. Newburyport 8761-M or 1044-M.

#### DENVER

**Delicious**

Fresh, Wholesome Food and  
Surprisingly Reasonable Prices

Large Volume and Small  
Profits Our Watchword.

Blue Parrot Inn

1718' Broadway, DENVER, COLO.

#### SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu RESTAURANT

1000 California Street, San Francisco

Formerly at 1000 California Street

Now at 1000 California Street

Open Daily 12-1 A.M.

Telephone 2-1211

## Household Arts and Crafts

## Finishes for Wood Novelties

WOOD novelties are exceeding-  
ly beautiful and distinctive,  
painted to imitate-decorative  
metal. Boudoir accessories, such as  
garment hangers, breakfast serving  
trays, bedside tables, hat stands, ink-  
stands, umbrella stands, magazine  
carriers and scrap basketsthend them-  
selves especially attractively to this  
color treatment. Occasional furnish-  
ings such as library, pier cabinets,  
end tables and desks are also charming  
when given this metallic finish.

In selecting unpainted wood novelties or furniture for metallic lacquer-  
ing, choose from the stock those  
pieces showing most distinctly the  
natural markings in the grain of  
the wood. This is of great advantage  
in applying this new finish, affording  
an opportunity to accentuate the  
wavy pattern with deposits of the  
metallic color over a not too thick  
or opaque background color.

Laquers with which a transparent  
ground tint can be laid on  
should be used for the background,  
making it possible to achieve a brill-  
iant color that brings out, rather  
than conceals, the moiré-like mark-  
ings in the surface of the wood. In  
the final metallic application,  
a sense of gaiety is produced by the  
extremely brilliant color is toned  
down to a pleasing soft mellow glow.

## The Application

Paint the clean, smoothly sanded  
surface with the desired tint of  
oriental lacquer, using a fine half-  
inch bristle brush, except for very  
large pieces, when a larger brush  
may be employed. Permit this finish  
to "set" for a few minutes only, not  
until thoroughly dry, then brush on a  
thin but thorough coat of metallic  
medium and, with a soft fine cloth  
wipe off just enough to keep the  
work from appearing wet. Enough  
of the medium should be retained in  
the grain of the wood to tone down  
a generous covering of the metallic  
powder.

Now, with the fingers or a little  
pad of fine linen, rub the metallic  
powder over the entire surface. Rub  
especially hard and well over the  
grains or markings in the wood. The  
sum should be to bring out these  
patterns as conspicuously as pos-  
sible, the treatment of the grain  
the finishing feature of the finish.

Paint the remaining treatment with  
fine rubbings of fine steel wool,  
in order to combine the metallic  
powder with the underlying ground  
color until the desired effect is  
achieved.

When thoroughly dry, apply wax

for  
Uninterested  
Breakfasters/  
Variety!  
This delicious  
fruit juice is  
ready instantly

Welch's  
Grape Juice

Simmer ham covered with water, containing 2 tbspoons mixed whole spice. (30 minutes to the pound). Then peel off the skin, place ham in baking dish, pour over 2 cups Welch's Sprinkle sugar and bread crumb over the fat. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven; baste occasionally. Delicious!

and try this  
Turn Your Kitchen  
Into a Candy Shop  
MAKE big money from the very beginning. Candy costs 15¢ lb. to make, sells for 50¢. E. R. Paxton sells 200 lbs. weekly. Mrs. A. L. Paxton sells almost 1000 pounds a week. You CAN DO AS WELL! Successful manufacturer teaches secrets of candy making in four hours and gives you a complete kit to sell your candy at a big profit! Practically no capital required. We furnish tools. Write for fascinating FREE book.

Capitol Candy School  
Desk AT 457A  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 HANDY SIZES  
RINKLE CUPS  
BRIDES HAVE FOUND a  
new aid in cooking—Crinkle Cups. You can depend upon them to:

keep cakes from burning—  
hold cakes in perfect shapes—  
keep cakes fresh and delicious—  
save washing greasy pans.

And they're economical!

Write for our special  
introductory package.

Oldmill Paper Products Corp.  
Brooklyn, New York

CRINKLE CUPS  
Oldmill Paper Products Corp.  
2350 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—  
Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send  
a special introductory package containing  
of Crinkle Cups, 1000 in all.

Name:.....

Address:.....

My department store is:.....

should be applied before the final  
wax treatment.  
The following suggestions are  
offered for distinctive effects, and the  
ground tints and metallic over-  
lays are designated which are  
suitable to use in combination with  
or painted designs are wanted, these  
order to achieve them:

Effect	Metallic Powder
1 Coral Red	Silver Bronze
2 Saffron Rose	Orange
3 Silver Purple Red	Flame Red
4 Gold	Flame Red & Red-Brown
5 Antique Yellow	Canary Yellow
6 Golden Yellow	Canary Yellow
7 Golden Mauve	Blue Bronze
8 Antique Green	Green Bronze
9 Silver Green	Green Bronze
10 Silver Mahogany	Silver Bronze
11 Grayish Mahogany	Silver Bronze
12 Silver Violet Blue	Silver Bronze
13 Silver Green-Blue	Violet Blue
14 Silver Green-Blue	Forget-me-not Blue

## Use of Files in Housekeeping

HOUSEKEEPING, like any other  
modern business, requires the  
keeping of certain records. But  
systematized housekeeping records  
may be simple at the same time  
as efficient. Take the records  
kept by a Chicago woman, Mrs.  
James M. Johnson, for instance. Mrs.  
Johnson has practically three records:  
a loose-leaf notebook and a card file  
for general use, and a card file for  
receipts and menus in her kitchen.

There is no maid regularly em-  
ployed in this house. A laundress and  
cleaning woman and a man to wash  
windows and to care for the lawn in  
summer and the furnace in winter  
constitute the outside help, except  
when parties are given. But with the  
help of the three family records, the  
mother and two daughters manage to  
carry on comfortably, and live up to  
their ideal of home, which is a place  
where there is the maximum of com-  
fort and the minimum of labor.

The file in the kitchen is the most  
interesting. It contains the usual  
record of favorite recipes, but this is  
supplemented by suggestions for  
menus. When Mrs. Johnson is called  
on to entertain a larger group or  
at a church party, she makes a  
note of quantities used for a given  
group, and what was served. It takes  
but a minute to transfer this informa-  
tion to a card, but from this tabulation  
has grown a section in her  
kitchen file that is exceedingly valuable.  
In supplying ideas regarding the  
selection of foods, quantities re-  
quired, and time needed for prepara-  
tion, it is a great service to have  
a variety of purposes. Apples and  
potatoes may be peeled and cut into  
pieces at the same time. So also may  
one eliminate the rinds of melons,  
squash and pumpkin even while pre-  
paring the soft portions for serving or  
mashing. Watermelon rinds can

be enjoyed such dishes if they would try  
them. The only way to make some  
raw foods attractive and palatable is  
to grate or slice them. The former  
method requires so much time as to  
discourage the practice, and raw  
vegetables always sliced soon be-  
come monotonous.

This need has lately been met by  
a novel kitchen tool that consists of  
two interchangeable cones with slots  
in their sides and a hopper to hold  
the food so close to the revolving  
edge that the food is cut into large  
pieces if the hopper is turned fast,  
and small pieces if it is turned slowly.  
The appliance may be used for  
a variety of purposes. Apples and  
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come monotonous.

With such timbale shells on hand,  
small pieces of leftover food may  
be made into dishes that seem quite  
advantage. Such a device is heated,  
dipped into batter, then into hot fat,  
and the mold shaken off after it is  
thoroughly cooked through, so produc-  
ing shells of various shapes:  
rossettes, hearts, diamonds, ovals or  
squares as the case may be. These  
can be made some time ahead of their  
use, as they will keep about two  
weeks in a cold place and require  
only a few minutes of reheating to  
make them delightfully crisp again.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Knights and Castles, and Wilhelm Hauff

UP TO a century ago, new books might easily be found dealing with romance in spirit and turreted castles, such romance frequently furthered or hindered by moat and drawbridge, according to whether drawbridges were up and impassable when needed, or down and at the service of those fleeing, either in or out. For hero and heroine of European rank and bygone times were much more apt to be fleeing from enemies, or usurpers, than are modern figures of fiction, in mansions of modern design that are bare of mysterious elements, such as secret entrances and passages, invisible sliding panels and hidden springs. Castles almost always entice the writer to indulge in tales of sight and pursuit, just as a spring scene beguiles a nature lover into verse making. Romances that are spun around castles and fastnesses are neither frequent nor very popular at present however. Whether they will have their season of revival is a matter of speculation. When a certain class of writers realize how fast medieval objects are gliding into oblivion they may organize a renaissance.

Last year Der Turner published a reminiscent article on the occasion of Wilhelm Hauff's hundredth anniversary, inviting one to reread Hauff. This invariably means first and foremost "Lichtenstein," his masterpiece, which, according to Professor Mack, in a foreword to Hauff's novels, brought him "figures similar to those of Sir Walter Scott, whom admittedly Hauff chose for his model." This biographer continues: "It is a free phantasy, but out of these training and well-trained vines of phantasy the author weaves a beautiful picture of Württembergian life."

Delightful, indeed, are the author's own introductory words. He says:

"The saga which the following pages concern themselves with, belongs to that number of legends of southern Germany that lies between the Alps and the Black Forest. The Alps enclose it in a long chain of hills from northwest to south; while the Black Forest borders it all the way from the sources of the Danube to the Rhine, and with its dusky pine woods constitutes a charmingly dark background for this beautiful and fertile grape country, watered in addition by the Neckar, which country bears the name of Württemberg."

The political situation of this region and historical period endear the theme. Beautiful maidens, brave knights, banquets, speeches, music and fanfare, all cleverly worked in, enhance the festivity. Though one might regret the rallying of so much that charms in a revolutionary cause, yet visibly expressed objections to existent conditions are the only means at the disposal of an automatically ruled country. That the reigning Duke Ulrich had become very unpopular—somewhat undeservedly so because he was not undiscerning, according to our gentle romancer—adds fascination, and en-

gages the reader's sympathy. Perhaps the young man had not had the proper guidance that a ruling duke needs. Militaristic training never takes the place of a fostered benignity. A stern ducal father is not always the best educator of a headstrong young heir. Wilhelm Hauff himself has set forth in unique fashion what the maternal training does for a young scion. In his poem entitled, "Mother Love," we read:

Charming, like the sun it rises,  
Gaze downward-bent, like sweetest  
peace;  
Kindly smiles on youthful blossoms;  
And the plants grow up with ease.

Over the landscape storms are blowing;  
And the little plant is trembling.  
But the sun rays softly glowing,  
And the tender plants are growing.  
Newly warmed, and ever showing  
Greater growth up to the sun.

Political storms, too, blew around the reigning young duke, causing him to tremble, and wisely to seek safety in flight while the sentiment of his people was stirred considerably by agitators. Stealthily he sought the hospitable confines of Castle Lichtenstein under cover of darkness, there to receive moral encouragement and political advice from the elderly knight, who was unwaveringly true to his country and passionately fond of its ruler. Most enlightening it is to note the wisdom of Herr von Lichtenstein in gently convincing the headstrong master of a dukedom to curb his will and desires, his own reckless living, in order to lighten the tax burden for his people. Quietly and haltingly the elderly friend pointed out that a little more wisdom, a little more practice of the Golden Rule, would have prevented his present condition of being a homeless ringer, a refugee in his own land, a wanderer by night, and a cave-dweller in daytime—yes, even with a price on his head. When these lessons had softened and humbled the autocratic young man, his wise friend turned him over to the tender ministrations of the daughter, the charming Marie von Lichtenstein, who with gentleness and tact uplifted his faith and hope, while supplying food and drink, abundance. Then the Duke returned to his cave ere daybreak with courage sufficiently refreshed to await a favorable opportunity for rallying the faithful, and again taking possession of his castle in Stuttgart, the seat of the reigning dukes of Württemberg.

This object at last accomplished, Marie von Lichtenstein wefted her own brave knight, Georg von Sturmfeider, whose courtship the duke himself has furthered, because he is one of his stanchest adherents. The wedding is held at the ducal castle in true medieval style, with pages and knights and noble ladies with plumes and gold brocade.

The author's own sentiment, expressed on the last page of his novel, makes a most fitting close to anything one may say about Hauff's "Lichtenstein." It reads in translation:

"The charming custom of the inhabitants of Württemberg to visit Castle Lichtenstein and the cave at Württemberg prevails to this day. In groups and parties they descend into the earth, where the crystal walls of the cave reflect a thousandfold the shine of the lights they carry. These visitors fill the cave with song, and like it is to be. Returning again to earth, daylight, they ascend the mountain, along the ever upward winding road to the heights of Lichtenstein, whence the view may stray over field and valley and drink in the blessedness of their Fatherland. It is at such times, especially when one rests upon the rock in the light of the setting sun, its last rays enfolding the castle in a red glory, that it seems as if the charming Marie, her beloved Georg, and the old Knight von Lichtenstein are winding their way up to the castle. One seems to hear well-known voices in the wattle, in the evening, in the rustle of the trees, and in the whispering of the foliage. . . . Much of the romantic saga has been conceived at this hour."

E. M. C.

## The Poet of the Whole Language

The language of poetry is of many kinds. The elaborate rhetoric of the Elizabethans, the cunning workmanship of Donne and his later kin, the incomparable daintiness of Herrick, the scholarly splendor of Milton, the polished idiom of Dryden and Pope, the unearthly beauty of Blake and Shelley, the fine rattle of Byron, are types. Browning, while he could vie with almost all of these, is distinguished for drawing upon the great commonality of English speech. He uses the whole tongue. His realm really is that of the King's English.

In reading him we have the exhilarating sense of hearing a whole language on his page, not the sense that he has refined, however exquisitely, upon a provincial corner of it. The daily speech of man and woman, the living idiom of the language, is the basis of the whole, to which the poet, the scholar, the man of the world, the student of technical terms contribute their splendid tributes.

His style seems to be less the invention of a single man than the natural outburst of a language equally fit for poetry and for common use. The ease with which the written and the spoken idioms run into one another has the effect of losing the author in his style. Once we have overcome our surprise that the written and the spoken idioms combine, at their best, so easily, and that the poems as children read "The Pied Piper" they belong to the language rather than to any author's works. This verdict would have seemed paradoxical to his contemporaries because, in spite of the innovations of Wordsworth and Byron, they were looking in their poets, not for the whole gamut of English, but for some exquisite modulation sacred to verse—OSBERT BURDett, in "The Brownings."

## "And the River Flows On"

IN THE days of King Alfred, when the years of the new era were so few that they only amounted to eight or nine hundred, there existed in that part of England which had first been inhabited by the South Saxons and was eventually called the county of Sussex, an earth-work, thrown up probably to make a fortification as a defense against the intruding Danes. It was a good earth-work, and evidently regarded as a possession worthy of consideration for the King left it, together with a fine castle on the site of the earth-

mill close by, to his nephew Æthelred. In the will it was given the name of Arundel, but is no longer an earth-work, but a castle belonging to a country town on the banks of the River Arun.

In that strange old volume known as Doomsday Book the town is described as a thriving borough and port, and was granted by William the Conqueror to a certain Roger de Montgomerie, who thereupon built a possession worthy of consideration for the King left it, together with a fine castle on the site of the earth-

work to guard the passage of the river through the hills of the chalky South Downs.

As the years went by intrigues and conspiracies are recorded as taking place within the massive walls; the ancient keep held strange secrets, and the ramparts echoed to sudden alarms and warnings of attack. The stormy days passed, however; the ruined portions were restored, and the walls once more ran to the sound of merriment at the times of the famous annual fairs, a grant for which had been obtained in 1255 by the then Earl.

Today a splendid baronial mansion rises above the little town, no longer needed as a fortification, but itself guarded as a rich possession by the county. And the river flows on, and the sun shines down, and the waters smile up into the sun's eyes, for once-upon-a-time they were alone together before the history of England began, and the sun never forgets, and rivers have remarkably long memories.

## Is There Anything Too Hard?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

power of God; as, for instance, her words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 180), "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things, man knows that with God, all things are possible." With this understanding and with gratitude for the spiritual power revealed in Christian Science, and even for the hard trials which enable one to prove Truth to be omnipotent, one learns to rejoice therein and to achieve victories little perceived or understood by onlookers.

To those looking for ease in matter and for satisfaction within the testimony of the deceitful personal senses, the true sense of spiritual power is obscured; and the possibility of obtaining peace and true happiness is almost entirely overlooked. But when one discovers how barren of joy and satisfaction are the so-called pleasures of material sense, and when problems arise which are indeed too hard for human judgment, there is always one sure remedy available: to turn with all the heart to God, to whom nothing is too hard, and within whose wisdom and compassion the seeker, if honest, finds peace and dominion.

After many wonderful experiences in the solving of difficult problems, Jeremiah declared in praise and prayer to his Maker, "Ah Lord God, behold, thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for thee." The experience of the prophet proved that, however hard things may have seemed to mortal sense, nothing was too hard for the hand of God to detect with unlimited power.

As one progresses, if storms rage and difficulties seem like ocean waves to mount high in the physical or mental realm, even this impact of false belief will challenge thought to seek and to draw to one's aid the power of perfect Love. Writing of her faith in God and His followers, Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 204), "He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

Since Christian Science teaches that in reality God, Spirit, is All and evil is naught, it is sooner or later seen that whatever seems hard is some phase of error to be destroyed, and not an emanation from the perfect God who created all that was made and saw that "it was very good." Mrs. Eddy gives her followers wonderful help in dealing with obtrusive problems in these reassuring words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 281): "So whatever we meet that is hard in the Christian warfare we must count as nothing, and must think instead, of our poverty and helplessness without this understanding, and count ourselves always as debtors to Christ, Truth."

Lovingly submitting to this government, the student receives from God, perfect Principle, or perfect cause, the faith and understanding which enable him to heal himself and others of the mortal belief of limitation, and of sin and sickness. Nothing which should be done can then seem too hard; and one ceases to admit the impossibility of accomplishing anything in accord with the infinite will of God. The earnest student of Christian Science is constantly encouraged by statements of Mary Baker Eddy as to the unlimited

Principle.

Y a-t-il quelque chose de trop difficile?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON DIT souvent d'une personne être dans la malice et la satisfaction d'humeur sérieuse qu'elle prend les choses trop gravement; en effet, tel semble souvent être le cas. Cette tendance n'est qu'une habitude de ce qu'on nomme l'entendement humain; c'est ce qui se produit si l'on pense aux problèmes, aux conditions et aux actions en se plaignant de l'un point de vue matériel. Ainsi la pensée et la méditation deviennent pénibles, et les problèmes semblent se résoudre difficilement. Si les mortels comprennent Dieu et le pouvoir qu'il donne constamment à l'homme réel, ils lui soumettront plus promptement leurs problèmes, et il sera alors pourvu, aisément même, aux demandes les plus difficiles. Si l'on pense aux pauvres choses puissent paraître aux mortels, pour la Divine rien n'est difficile; rien n'est trop dur pour résister aux solutions mises en lumière par le reflet de Sa sagesse.

Après bien des expériences merveilleuses concernant la solution de problèmes difficiles, Jérémie déclare, en louant et en priant son créateur: "Ah! Seigneur Eternel! C'est tout qui as fait le ciel et la terre, par ta puissance et par le pouvoir de tes mains; rien n'est trop difficile pour toi." Si pénibles que les choses aient pu paraître au sens mortel, l'expérience montre que pour le jugement humain, un sûr remède est toujours à notre portée: c'est de nous tourner de tout cœur vers Dieu, pour qui rien n'est trop difficile, et dans la sagesse et la compassion duquel le chercheur, s'il est honnête, trouve la paix et la domination.

Au cours du progrès, si les tempêtes font rage et que les difficultés, parallèles aux vagues de l'océan, semblent monter bien haut dans le domaine physique ou mental, même cette pression de la fâcheuse croisière incitera la pensée à chercher le pouvoir de l'Amour parfait et à s'attirer son aide. Parlant de sa foi en Dieu et en ceux qui Le suivent, Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 204): "Il donne à ceux qui le suivent l'occasion d'employer leurs vertus ignorées, de mettre en pratique le pouvoir qui se tient caché pendant le calme, et que les tempêtes éveillent parmi les mortels, pour la Divine rien n'est difficile; rien n'est trop dur pour résister aux solutions mises en lumière par le reflet de Sa sagesse."

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## AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

TEN hours will be cut from the between New York and Chicago. Within it are incorporated many of the innovations which have been employed at Grand Central Terminal, New York, including boards beside each gate showing Pullman car numbers. The statement does not indicate whether this will apply to the winter schedules or whether the summer trains only will be affected. In summer, the Trans-Canada Limited is operated on a schedule of 88 hours between Montreal and Vancouver, 2,886 miles, while in winter the Imperial Limited is the fastest train operated, on a time schedule of 108 hours.

Improvements in the roadbed and equipment and heavier motive power have made the faster time possible, the Canadian Pacific stated.

Just now the Canadian National Railways will meet this has not yet been decided by officers of that road, but they are soon doing as to the exact intentions of the P. R. L. Canadian National, operating over a longer route, 2,904 miles, between Montreal and Vancouver, have maintained the same schedule summer and winter for the Canadian Limited, 118 hours. In summer, thus, the Canadian Pacific's winter service is 10 hours longer mileage. The C. N. R. has the track and the motive power to make fast trains, but during times, but some of its tracks and bridges in the West will not carry the heavy engines, it was stated.

## The Senator

The gate count of passengers using the new "station" from New York to Boston has equaled 40 or more passengers each evening from Pennsylvania Terminal. The train comes through from Washington, stopping at New York at 5 p. m. Extra cars are already being operated despite the fact that the train has been in service only a few weeks. The traffic from New York justifies this statement frequently made that there was a need for a 5 p. m. limited train to Boston. The departure time being equivalent to 6 o'clock daylight time.

## New N. Y. C. Station

When there is ample space available, the architects and engineers engaged in designing railroad stations are given full scope to show what they can do to erect a station which is of utilitarian as well as artistic merit and this is what has been achieved by the New York Central with its new Buffalo terminal, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is a tenant.

Moving to the outskirts of the city, the railway acquired sufficient land for a spacious building, approached by wide boulevards and with abundant parking space for cars and taxis. The building rises at one end to a high tower, with offices of the railroad, while the station proper is built in an "L" shape. A concourse, with a high domed ceiling, contains ticket offices, restaurants and other facilities. Off of this is a waiting room, while leading down the long leg of the "L" is the train entrance and exits, this portion of the station being over the tracks, with ramps leading down on either side to the platforms.

## Of Interest to Travelers

New equipment will be placed on the Rock Island Lines' principal trains out of Chicago, including the Golden State Limited to Los Angeles and Santa Barbara; the Rocky Mountain, to Denver, and the Iowa-Nebraska Limited, to Lincoln. The cars represent the latest work of builders and interior decorators, and from views of the design it is apparent that the 52 new Pullmans thus ordered incorporate many new features of note. After being exhibited at points along the line, they will enter regular runs. Copies of The Christian Science Monitor and other authorized Christian Science literature are carried in all leading trains of the Rock Island Lines, through arrangements with J. E. Gorman, president, and the passenger traffic offices.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Arthur H. Woltz, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Dorothy Lang Woltz, Chicago, Ill.; Ella M. Gentile, Cincinnati, O.; Margaret Gentile, Cincinnati, O.; Leonard Gentile, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Agnes Abel, New York City; Ethel Abel, New York City; Miss Anna M. Lovell, New London, Conn.

Henry Nichols, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Nichols, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. C. Deakins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lillian Martin, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. S. M. Gray, Salisbury, S. D.; Mrs. Anna M. Fredericks, Grove City, Pa.; Mrs. Grace Whipple, Washington, D. C.; Miss Roberta Rogers, Washington, D. C.; Miss Carrie Rogers, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Van Marion, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Barnes, Ithaca, N. Y.; Lydia Billings, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; Miss Roberta Flory, Flushing, N. Y.; Robert D. Hale, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. L. B. Hale, Flushing, N. Y.; H. T. Tracy, Ossining, N. Y.; Anna Lee, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Anna Levy, St. Louis, Mo.

## The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parentheses. The "WJZ Chain" is the Broadcast System "WJZ, Chain," "WJZ Chain," "Chain," "WJZ Chain," "Chicago," and "Pacific" are the general networks of the National Broadcast System.

These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast transmission is made. When a single station is used, its call letters are given. All time specified is eastern daylight time, except Boston and Chicago. Network features which are given in their respective times.

## FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11

## Local and Instrumental

"Tutti" Melodists (WJZ, Chain). Los Angeles radio trio, composed of conductor, pianist and violinist, which includes Kreisler and Finkl, 7 p. m. "Premiere of 'Golden Gems'" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Conducted by Theodore Webb and Elsie Baker, string quartet accompaniment, 7:30 p. m.

Chamber Ensemble (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Conducted by Harry Kogen's Orchestra (Southwestern). "Piano Concerto" by American "classics," beginning with "Turkey in the Straw" to "Dart Town Strutters," 8 p. m.

Concerto Concert (WEAF Chain). Erno Rapee conducts with Hans van Duzee and Gladys Rice, 8 p. m. "Voices of Columbia" (CBS transcontinental). Chorus arrangement of "Chopin" suite by Osip Giskin, 8 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Program music picked by Ludwig van Beethoven, 8 p. m.

Brilliant Section Concert Orchestra (Kolster, CBS transcontinental). Featuring first movement of Brahms' "Choral Quintet in B Major," Guy Fraser Harrison Conducting Sym-

phony.

Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson WJZ Chain transcontinental). Temporarily beginning in Kreisler's "Crescendo" (Triumphant March), 10:20 p. m.

Music of "Madame Butterfly" by Giacomo Puccini, 10:45 p. m.

Light Opera

Gilbert and Sullivan Review (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Conducted by Harry Kogen's Orchestra (Southwestern). "Piano Concerto" by American "classics," beginning with "Turkey in the Straw" to "Dart Town Strutters," 8 p. m.

Light Opera

Light Opera (WJZ, Chain). Los Angeles radio trio, composed of conductor, pianist and violinist, which includes Kreisler and Finkl, 7:30 p. m.

Local Ensemble

"Voices" (Sylvania-WJZ, Chain).

Reminiscence mood, 8:30 p. m.

"Voyners" (ABA-WJZ, Chain).

Wales, the last stronghold of the Druids, and a land of legends, 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Purely Vocal (WEAF Chain transcontinental-San Francisco studios).

West coast interpretations of current music, 4 p. m.

Modern Rhythms (WEAF Chain).

Featuring Finkl's orchestra medley and Savino's "Study in Blue" for two pianos, 8:30 p. m.

Music of "Columbia" (CBS transcontinental). Chorus arrangement of "Chopin" suite by Osip Giskin, 8 p. m.

Minstrelsy

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (KHQ, KFL, KSL), 10 p. m.

Negro Spirituals

"Dixie Echoes" (KFL), 10:30 p. m.

Sketches

Red Seal Program (MacFadden-CBS).

Black Forest romance in post-war Germany, 10:30 p. m.

"Roads to Romance" (Associated Oil-NBC Pacific), San Diego, 10 p. m.

Recital

Lotta C. Gainsburg, pianist (WJZ).

Keith McLeod's "Tango," 7:35 p. m.

Farce Program

Hill Billies (KHQ, KPO), Appala-

chian melodies "as is," 8:30 p. m.

Characteristic

Flagship Texas in Maine

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The U. S. S. Texas, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, with Admiral William V. Pratt aboard, is here for an eight-day visit in honor of the G. A. R. national encampment.

Technology Chambers

8 Irvington Street; P. O. M.

Near Back Bay Station

Characteristics

ARCTURUS

BLUE LONG LIFE TUBES

For SCREEN GRID and

ALL OTHER A-C Sets

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TRIAD BOSTON REPRESENTATIVE

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## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## Greater Boston



"We will be sincerely pleased to make a reservation for you at any time, regardless of the demand, at no increase in rate, and expend every possible effort to make you comfortable while you are our guest."

## Hotel Sheraton

(By the Charles)

Ninety-one Bay State Road  
Boston

(A short walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science Church)



## Hotel HEMENWAY

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person ..... \$2.00 a day and up  
Two persons (double bed) \$4.00 a day and up  
Two persons (single bed) \$5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath

L. H. TORREY, Manager



## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Ave.

The Distinctive Boston House

A quiet, charming, homelike hotel for permanent or transient guests.

Furnished apartments from one to four rooms, bath and reception hall, for those leaving for the coming winter season.

Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates.

Within easy walking distance of Christian Science Church.

C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480



## Hotel Canterbury

14 CHARLESGATE WEST

BOSTON, MASS.

Splendid location overlooking Fenway.

One block from Commonwealth Ave.

Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.



## The Beaconsfield

Brookline (Boston), Mass.

"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"

Catering to the highest class of permanent and transient guests.

Select American and European Room.

Attractive rooms and suites available for a long or short period.

New Fireproof Garage

GILMAN M. LOUGER, Manager



## The Savoy

Boston, Mass.

Located just off Massachusetts Avenue.

Rates

(All with bath)

Single \$2.00 2.50 3.00

Double \$2.50 3.50 4.00

Suites for four \$5.00 6.00

Nothing higher



## HOTEL MINERVA

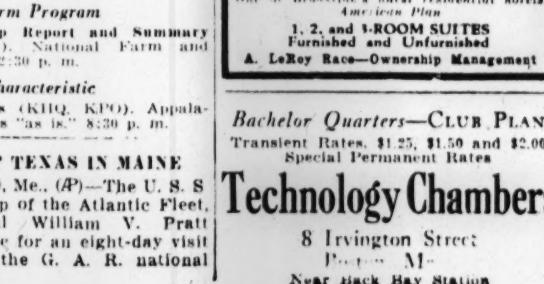
(Opp. Christian Science church)

One of Boston's best residential hotels

1, 2, and 3-ROOM SUITES

Furnished and Unfurnished

A. LeRoy Race—Ownership Management



## Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON STREET

Boston's best residential hotel

1, 2, and 3-ROOM SUITES

Furnished and Unfurnished

A. LeRoy Race—Ownership Management

Bachelor Quarters—CLUB PLAN  
Transient Rates, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00  
Special Permanent Rates

Technology Chambers

8 Irvington Street

P. O. M.

Near Back Bay Station

Characteristics

H. H. BIRD, Prop. (



# STEADIER TONE PREVAILING IN STOCK MARKET

Good Recoveries Established in Early Trading—Few Further Declines

**NEW YORK**—The stock market recovered today from the last hour of yesterday's session, bounding upward in an impressive fashion under the leadership of the public utility issues.

Some weakness was apparent as the market opened, but the resumption of large buying operations by pro-

essional and long-term investors

and the sale of the long-term outstandings

strongly supported the market.

Opening strength and activity of the market were reflected from the market's desire to grow in its earnings.

Very little distress selling was seen in the market, and traders who sold short in the stocks were forced to cover their positions.

Operations for the advanced appear-

ently were not disturbed by the presence

of a well-known analyst, who

had a long time ago

predicted a market collapse was coming, which caused the market off balance yesterday and held it yesterday.

While it was generally agreed that

the market had reached a top-heavy

speculative position yesterday, specula-

tive buying still widely divided

as to whether the market had

been sufficiently corrected.

**Market Closes Strong.**

Conservative companies

again urged their clients to keep

their money in a liquid condition.

On the other hand, a limitation of savings by the recent leaders

is believed to be needed.

The money obtained through

9 to 8 per cent

for the first time in a week,



## BABSON FAVORS 'GAS' SALE UNDER FEDERAL RULES

Would Make It Public Utility—Says Billboards to Work Own Destruction

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Gasoline distribution as a public utility with allocations of areas to leading companies for exclusive sale under government regulation, is envisioned by Roger W. Babson as a remedy for present extravagant distribution methods and as an ultimate benefit to the consumer.

Mr. Babson, in presenting his views on this problem at a round-table session of the National Business Conference, said he believed that such a plan would result in supplying the public with gasoline at prices rents under what they are at the present time.

His comment followed a discussion of conditions along the highways in which reference had been made to the marking of the scenery by unsightly billboards and filling stations, the number of the latter of which would be thus tremendously reduced.

Mr. Babson predicted that billboards on the highways would very soon be entirely out of existence. Billboard advertising, which is by nature good will advertising, has incurred so much opposition that it automatically defeats its own purpose, he said, and it will, therefore, cease to exist even without legislation, he added.

Government's are also requested to suspend radio advertising from the technical point of view, in order to prevent the voices of the executives from being distorted by defective radio equipment. The resolution finally recommends that the whole question be referred to the International Labor Office for examination, with a view to the adoption of recommendations to be addressed to all governments.

**Realize What Stability Means**

Mexican leaders today realize that political stability for Mexico can come only with economic stability.

Hubert C. Herring, world traveler and director of the committee on cultural relations with Latin America, told the conference in an address on "What Mexico Can Mean to America."

Mr. Herring, who has just returned from Mexico, where he has headed a group of business men and economists studying business conditions in that country, said that the doctrinaire radical of the revolutionary Mexico of yesterday has given way to the communist.

This new mood of economic realism promises happier days for the relations between Mexico and the United States, Mr. Herring said. "It also affords a better basis for the operations of all who would do legitimate business with our southern neighbor."

The chairman of the board of directors of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association welcomes the abolition of night work, because it both protected the workers and promoted international good will. At the same time he expressed anxiety lest Japan's competitive position in the markets of the world might be weakened by this new measure.

A statement has also been issued by the Japanese Association for International Labor Legislation, expressing the hope that the hours during which night work is prohibited will soon be extended.

**Modern Prints Given to Loan Collection**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Following the issuance of a catalogue of the art works contained in the Rutherford collection, donated to Manchester for loans to art schools and organizations in Lancashire, comes announcement of a handsome addition made to the collection by J. Holroyd-Reece, art critic and collector of Paris.

Mr. Holroyd-Reece had noted from the list that the art of Marées' portfolio did not contain the prints reproducing the portraits of the younger group of English and Continental artists, in which Mr. Rutherford was greatly interested. He accordingly offered this portfolio to the Manchester Art Committee to augment the Rutherford collection.

The donor's act was prompted by admiration of Charles Rutherford's gift and in the hope that others with modest possessions, like myself, will add suitable items to the Rutherford donation."

## London County Hall To Have New Wing

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

LONDON—The fine offices of the London County Council facing the Thames, on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, are to be completed by the addition of the remaining wing.

The original plan of the new wing was with the rest of the building, prepared by Ralph Knill some 23 years ago, and then, slightly amended, will be adhered to. The estimated cost is £660,000. The chief feature of the interior will be a conference hall fitted with an enormous drop platform, elliptical in shape, which can be lowered into a storeroom beneath when not required. This is fitted with a cinema screen on which "controversial" films can be shown.

**Copper Output Record in North Carolina**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Copper production, which in 1926 began to be a real factor in North Carolina's mineral industry, last year reached the highest figure in the history of the State, with a total output of 8,207,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by H. J. Bryson, State Geologist, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Mines. The 1928 production recorded an increase of 50 per cent over 1927.

The State's silver production is today practically at a standstill, thanks to the Federal Reserve Act. But no regulation of this tremendous reserve of installment credit exists. When the next depression does come," Mr. Hill concluded, "we will discover that the American people have tended to much to spend earning power before it actually came into existence."

**Dry Confumities Increase in Denmark**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

STOCKHOLM.—The seventh Northern Anti-Prohibition Congress, held recently in Stockholm, comprised representatives from the Swedish "L. F. U. F.," the Danish "Den Personlige Friheds Vaer," the Norwegian "Landslaget for Adruegluet" and the Finnish "Association for Temperance Without Total Prohibition."

Temperance without total prohibition is the chief plank in the platform of these associations. The fight against total prohibition is considered by the convention as identical with the fight for temperance, and the same basis on the alleged experience of prohibition, Finland, Norway and the United States.

Prof. A. Mentz gave figures showing the amount of alcohol consumed in Denmark had decreased in the last year and from this he concluded that

## ART MUSEUM TO ILLUSTRATE MODERN WORKS

Will Serve as Complement to Metropolitan—First Showing Arranged

*SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU*

### Phonograph Records Legislation Sought

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

LONDON—At the meeting of the International Theatrical Congress, held recently at Barcelona, a resolution was adopted on the subject of the mechanical reproduction of musical performances. This called on governments to adopt legislation recognizing the broadcasting of phonographic records as being the equivalent to a performance by the executants. No broadcasting of phonographic records, it was urged, should be allowed without the consent of the executants and proper remuneration.

The museum, according to the prospectus of the organizers, will display the works of modern and contemporary painters and sculptors which the policy of the Metropolis excludes. It is ultimately to have its own building, but will occupy temporary exhibition space sufficient to show 1300 canvases on the twelfth floor of the Hecksher building in Fifth Avenue.

In the beginning the museum will function as a gallery for temporary loan exhibitions of modern art of which some 20 will be shown during the next two years. The museum will first establish a very fine collection of the immediate ancestors, American and European, of the modern movement—artists whose paintings are still too controversial for universal acceptance. This collection would be formed by gifts, bequests, purchase and perhaps by semipermanent loans.

Another resolution called for the organization of an international congress of popular dramatic art, with a view to stimulating the efforts made in the various countries for the utilization of workers' spare time.

**Japan Ends Factory Women's Night Work**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

LONDON—The provision of the Japanese Factory Act prohibiting the employment at night of young persons and women, came into effect, says Industrial and Labor Information, and affects approximately 197,000 young persons and women.

The Japanese cotton mills will now be operated on a two-shift basis and the hours of work reduced from 10 to 8½ hours a day.

The chairman of the board of directors of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association welcomes the abolition of night work, because it both protected the workers and promoted international good will.

Mr. Herring, who has just returned from Mexico, where he has headed a group of business men and economists studying business conditions in that country, said that the doctrinaire radical of the revolutionary Mexico of yesterday has given way to the communist.

This new mood of economic realism promises happier days for the relations between Mexico and the United States, Mr. Herring said.

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the Danish method is the correct one for lessening the consumption of alcohol. The Danish Anti-Prohibition Association, he stated, has been active 12 years, and has 50,000 members, with 130 local associations. Their policy advocates local prohibition and now one-third of the country communities in Denmark are dry. The chairman of Professor Madsen's Association at the present time, however, is educational work, is the formation of a committee which endeavors to secure complete temperance on the part of all chauffeurs.

The next congress is to be held in Copenhagen in 1930.

*SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU*

NEW YORK—Plans for the foundation here on Nov. 1 of a permanent Museum of Modern Art to hold the same complementary position to the Metropolitan Museum as the Louvre in Paris have just been announced by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who will serve as treasurer, and A. Conger Goodyear, former president of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, N. Y., who will be chairman.

The museum, according to the prospectus of the organizers, will display the works of modern and contemporary painters and sculptors which the policy of the Metropolis excludes. It is ultimately to have its own building, but will occupy temporary exhibition space sufficient to show 1300 canvases on the twelfth floor of the Hecksher building in Fifth Avenue.

The trust's work includes lectures to correspondents on diverse subjects, a watch on parliamentary proceedings and, if necessary, representations regarding bills which may interfere with the amenities of the countryside.

Six properties have been acquired by the trust in the Westmoreland lakes district. The gift of Prof. G. M. Trevelyan of some 400 acres at the head of Great Langdale Valley means that walkers will continue to enjoy the rights and privileges which they have always had. The Cockley Beck Farm and 60 acres at the head of Duddon Valley, both owned by the trust, are to be added to the farm as will Head Farm. Farther down the valley, the land on Lake Windermere known as Beech Holme has also been presented to the trust. This is an island for nine months and a peninsula for the other three months of the year.

The old Bridge House at Ambleside, a favorite study for artists, has been acquired by the trust, as has been Knott's over-looking Windermere.

**Copper in Rhodesia Impresses Geologist**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—Dr. Alan M. Bateman, professor of economic geology, Yale University, who has been attending the International Geological Congress in South Africa, believes that during the next few years, the copper deposits in Northern Rhodesia will rank among the greatest in the world.

Dr. Bateman has spent a month in the copper districts in the interior of a London firm, and he estimates that Northern Rhodesia has the largest amount of copper concentrated into a single area in the world. Development is rapid at the Roan Antelope section, and in a few years, he considers, it should exceed that of the world-famous Katanga copper fields in the Congo, which last year produced 210,000,000 pounds of pure copper.

The country, Dr. Bateman said, was being developed mainly by English capital, although a large amount of American capital was also being invested. A point in favor of Northern Rhodesia was the cheapness of labor, although the country was handicapped by its distance from the ports. Extension of railway services, however, would counteract that considerably.

**Second Edison Prize to Be 4-Year Course**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

LONDON—The provision of the Japanese Factory Act prohibiting the employment at night of young persons and women, came into effect, says Industrial and Labor Information, and affects approximately 197,000 young persons and women.

The Japanese cotton mills will now be operated on a two-shift basis and the hours of work reduced from 10 to 8½ hours a day.

**Modern Prints Given to Loan Collection**

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Following the issuance of a catalogue of the art works contained in the Rutherford collection, donated to Manchester for loans to art schools and organizations in Lancashire, comes announcement of a handsome addition made to the collection by J. Holroyd-Reece, art critic and collector of Paris.

Mr. Holroyd-Reece had noted from the list that the art of Marées' portfolio did not contain the prints reproducing the portraits of the younger group of English and Continental artists, in which Mr. Rutherford was greatly interested. He accordingly offered this portfolio to the Manchester Art Committee to augment the Rutherford collection.

The donor's act was prompted by admiration of Charles Rutherford's gift and in the hope that others with modest possessions, like myself, will add suitable items to the Rutherford donation."

**Modern Prints Given to Loan Collection**





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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Pact, the Covenant and Peace

THE Assembly of the League of Nations is conducting its present deliberations in Geneva under very different conditions from those which existed at its meeting a year ago. Then the general movement toward world peace and disarmament was almost in suspense, partly owing to the estrangement between Great Britain and the United States which followed the failure of the naval disarmament conference, and partly owing to the abortive Anglo-French compromise which aroused protests alike from the United States, Germany and Italy. It is true that a few weeks earlier the Briand-Kellogg pact had been signed at Paris. But no one had had time to consider what its real effect was to be, and no one was certain at that time whether it was going to be ratified by the United States Senate.

Today there has been a change of government in three of the main countries concerned, and a still greater change of atmosphere. President Hoover has come into power in the United States and has made the elimination of misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States and an agreement for a reduction in naval armaments the first articles of his foreign policy. The Labor Party has come into power in Great Britain with disarmament and international co-operation for peace in the forefront of its program, and Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes seem to have found the formula which will solve the debated question of what is naval "parity." Aristide Briand, the most supple, has replaced Raymond Poincaré, the least supple, of all the French statesmen, as Premier of France.

But there is still another element in the situation. This is the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations since the ratification of the Pact of Paris, not only by the United States but also by practically all the members of the League of Nations. The significance of this can be seen best, perhaps, from a comparison between the two instruments.

The basis of the Covenant of the League of Nations is twofold. On the one hand, it seeks to promote international peace and understanding by bringing the representatives of almost all the nations of the world round a common table for the elimination of misunderstanding and the consideration of world problems. On the other hand, it requires all its signatories to submit any international dispute which will not yield to ordinary diplomatic methods to impartial investigation and report, to refrain from going to war until three months after the report has been received and published, and to take "sanctions" against a violator of this obligation. The Covenant creates an elaborate procedure for producing agreement, but it does not forbid resort to war if and when the League procedure has failed to produce a settlement.

The basis of the Briand-Kellogg pact is exactly the opposite. It creates no machinery for the settlement of international disputes and does not commit its signatories to meet one another or to adopt any particular kind of procedure or to combine against a violator of the pact. But it does commit them to renounce war altogether as an instrument of national policy and never to settle their disputes except by pacific means.

The effect of the ratification of the Kellogg pact is bound to be far-reaching. On the one hand, it "closes the gap" in the Covenant of the League because its members have now renounced the right to go to war. On the other hand, it is bound to lead the United States to consider what steps it should take in order to make the pact an effective instrument for the prevention of war and the pacific settlement of international disputes. It is likely to have an even greater effect on the problem of disarmament.

Obviously, there is little basis for radical disarmament unless war is entirely "outlawed." No nation will disarm so long as resort to war is lawful. That is one reason why the efforts of the League of Nations have so far been unsuccessful: for war, under the Covenant, is still legal. But under the pact war is renounced. When a way can be found of making the pact as effective in practice as it is sound in theory, the gateway to an all-round reduction of armaments to the police level will stand wide open.

### Oats Is—or Are—Oats

NEWSPAPER men often get the reputation of knowing more than they really do. Probably they are in unusually close touch with the moving events of the day, and at least try to keep well informed. But it is possible that at times they are a little less than oracles of unfailing wisdom.

It is always flattering, however, to journalistic vanity to be asked to answer questions that puzzle readers. A query comes from a young man concerning a term he has occasion to use daily. He asks if it is correct to say "oats was lower at the close," or if the colloquial "oats were lower at the close," is the right form to use. He intimates his business associates do not agree, and that the dictionaries give little definite guidance.

We, too, are somewhat puzzled, although the singular form would seem preferable from the standpoint of considering "oats" as a term of classification like "corn" or "wheat," but the

plural construction certainly has some justification in everyday speech. Probably very few farmers would say, "The oats IS getting along well."

What do readers of The Christian Science Monitor think about it? Will you have your oats singular or plural?

### A Judge From the West

PERHAPS it may be discovered, after all, that whatever weakness may be presumed to be inherent in the prohibition enforcement code exists not in the law itself, but in its ineffective enforcement. A jurist from the West, Judge Halstead L. Ritter of Colorado, is sitting in the Federal Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., called to try offenders charged with violation of the Volstead Act. Within two days he imposed fines of \$500 each against defendants found guilty of breaking the law, and has expressed some surprise because his voluntary critics regard such penalties as excessive.

By his method of disposing of the cases before him, Judge Ritter has reversed the ratio of convictions in the tribunal over which he is presiding, juries returning verdicts of guilty in virtually 50 per cent of the cases submitted. And he has done this despite the assertion frequently made that juries will not convict, even when the proof of guilt is conclusive, where it is believed severe punishment would be assessed. He is quoted as saying that he regards a judge on the bench as being governed by the law, and not by what he suspects is public sentiment. He observes that he cannot understand why a fine of \$500 for "an out-and-out speech-easy proprietor" should be regarded as excessive.

It may be that Judge Ritter will not succeed in closing more than a small proportion of the dives and resorts where illicit liquors are sold in the district to which he has been called, but he is accomplishing much if he establishes the fact that juries of reputable citizens will return verdicts of guilty when it is certain that offenders will be properly punished. The tendency of trial judges to deal leniently with bootleggers and resort keepers, in the belief that thereby they are acting in accord with public sentiment, has fostered the fiction that only by the employment of "gumshoe" methods can a disagreeable situation be met.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the desire of a vast majority of the people of the United States is that the Volstead Act be enforced. The jurist from the West realizes this, and it is because he does that he is not influenced by any belief that a law which applies in one locality cannot be as effectively enforced in another. Prohibition is a national, not a local, expedient.

### World Court Door Swings Wider

THE made-to-order door through which the United States is to enter the World Court has just swung several notches farther open. Representatives of forty member nations, meeting at Geneva, have approved unanimously the Root formula for American accession to the Court. The plan now needs to be ratified only by the three remaining members of the Court, in addition to the League Assembly and the United States Senate. Thus the door may be said to be eight-ninths open, with every indication that it will swing wide within another year, and that Uncle Sam will pass through without squeezing or stooping.

The action was taken upon assurances from Washington that the Root formula is acceptable to the United States. This was almost a foregone conclusion, since the plan does not in any way weaken the one Senate reservation which had prevented American adherence—the requirement that no request for an advisory opinion on any question involving the United States be entertained by the Court without Washington's consent. Instead of dropping any part of this reservation, Mr. Root devised a method by which the United States, as a member of the Court, will have the opportunity to object before any request for such an opinion is made, and can withdraw from membership in the very unlikely event that its objection goes unheeded.

In such case it would only return to the position it now holds—where, as a nonmember, it cannot block advisory opinions. With this knowledge before them, it appears that only senators who oppose any international co-operation can refuse to ratify this additional safeguard of the reservations they have already approved.

### The Expansion of Civil Aviation

RECENT studies of travel by air have disclosed that nearly 80,000 miles of air routes are regularly used. This is an astonishing total. The globe is circled more than three times. Who a few years ago could have foreseen such a development? Who now can foretell what the future holds forth in respect of travel by air? Germany is the biggest contributor to the total. She has 18,000 miles of air routes which link together her principal cities and reach out to the chief capitals of Europe. The fact is an eloquent index of the extent to which Germany has recovered from the economic effects of the war. In the United States, 16,600 miles are operated by private companies. France has 12,500 miles and Great Britain only 5000.

These figures, however, by no means tell the whole story. They show the encouragement given by governments or private enterprise to travel by air, but do not indicate the amount of travel. The figures are more illuminating if they are put in terms of miles flown. Such calculations have been published by Brigadier-General Groves of the British Army, in the last number of the Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It appears that, in the year 1928, the number of miles flown commercially by the United States was 10,472,000; by Germany, 6,750,000; by France, 4,500,000, and by Great Britain, 950,000. Thus the United States, with its transcontinental routes, reports more miles flown than does Germany, with a greater route mileage, but with shorter journeys.

From the problems to which the expansion of air travel gives rise the United States in some measure stands aloof. Thus, for example, the British and French air ministers have recently reached an agreement for co-operation in the development of air transport in Africa, South America and middle- and far-eastern Europe.

The situation confronting the United States is largely internal. Air travel to Canada and to Central and South America is not likely in the immediate future to raise any of the issues that must be settled by European countries, which, to have far-flung routes, must traverse each other's territories.

In one most important respect, however, the United States is most vitally interested in the development of air travel abroad. The states of the world are attempting to reduce their expenditures for land and naval armaments, but they are all increasing their appropriations for aircraft. To check the development of commercial aircraft would limit the service which the science of aeronautics can render to modern civilization; for air travel and mail communications will cause distances to lessen and the world to be more closely knit together. Yet commercial aircraft can be transformed almost overnight into engines of warfare.

Statesmen and technical experts have as yet been able to suggest no yardstick to measure this factor in armaments which would not at the same time stifle commercial development. Meanwhile, however, the problem will be discussed at Geneva and in the chancelleries of the world. Treaties like the Locarno agreement and the Kellogg pact, and advances in respect of naval disarmament, will create an international frame of mind in which the thought of war will not be present. If there is a firm, universal determination to preserve peace, the adaptability of commercial aircraft to military purposes will never be a menace.

### The Plimsoll Line Leads On

BARELY fifty years have passed since Samuel Plimsoll, an unknown Liberal M. P. for Derby, startled the House of Commons by his demand for legislative action to insure the marking of every British ship with a line above which no loading should be allowed. Yet the idealism that moved him—a mere landsman—to intervene for the betterment of those of his fellow men who went down to the sea in ships has not only triumphed in his own country, but bids well to be accepted by every seafaring nation.

The memorial to Samuel Plimsoll, recently erected on the Thames Embankment by members of the British Union of Seamen, is, therefore, more than a national tribute; it expresses, as its inscription so admirably states, the recognition of "services to men of the sea of all nations." The even greater significance of Plimsoll's long-fought-for reform lies, perhaps, in the fact that international action for enforcement of the idea of the Plimsoll line may soon be confidently expected.

A special committee, set up by the British Board of Trade, is at present considering the whole question of load-line regulations, and its report, it is authoritatively announced, may result in the convening by England of an international conference to discuss the possibility of the passing of load-line regulations by every maritime country in the world. Unhappily, as the Vestris inquiry in London disclosed, cases of overloading still occur. It would be to the great credit of humanitarian effort if, at the proposed conference, international action should crown the work of Samuel Plimsoll.

### Give the Sculptor a Chance

THE equestrian model which Mr. Hardiman has produced for the proposed memorial to Earl Haig has aroused a storm of criticism. The objections to it fall into two main classes. The first asserts that the rider does not at all resemble the late Field Marshal, nor does his horse look in the least like a modern cavalry animal. The other, a more imaginative one, while it appreciates Mr. Hardiman's endeavor to treat his subject symbolically, contends that his work symbolizes the wrong things.

One of the innumerable letters that have been written to the London Times about this statue pleads that the English people know much more about literature than they do about sculpture, and then introduces an elaborate literary parallel into the discussion. This letter may serve the useful purpose of inducing in Mr. Hardiman's critics a becoming sense of humility, by reminding them of the innumerable occasions on which their fraternity and the public have been mistaken in their judgment of literature, despite the fact that the public taste therein is far more advanced than it is in the art at present under discussion.

It behoves the critic, therefore, when condemning a sincere work of art to proceed warily. If this is the case with literature, then it is so much the more so with sculpture. The only reasonably safe rule seems to be to allow the craftsman to fulfill his task in freedom.

A work of art made to order is very rarely supremely satisfactory, as the official productions of the poets laureate show; but it is interesting to recall that the only poem of this description which is generally recognized to possess real literary distinction is Tennyson's Ode on the Duke of Wellington. And when it was written this poem excited as universal a dissatisfaction as Mr. Hardiman's statue.

### Editorial Notes

Some motorcar manufacturers are now guaranteeing that all cars have been driven 1000 miles before sale, so as to obviate their breaking in by the purchaser. After the new owner has driven his car the same distance, it is a used car. That's the difference between appreciation and depreciation.

The statement that the age of miracles is not past rings true when we learn that, in India, by means of irrigation, 3,500,000 acres of arid desert land are to be turned into crop-bearing fields, capable of supporting a large population.

"If booze ever comes back to the United States, I am through with manufacturing," says Henry Ford. He undoubtedly feels safe in the assurance that, although "it" is but a little word, it sometimes has a big meaning.

New York, besides its seven wonders of the upper world, can claim at least one wonder under the ground. One can ride farther in its subway system for a nickel than in any other city in the United States.

### Toward a United States of the World

IS THE experiment of fiscally joined states, of which the United States of America offers the outstanding existing example, about to be reproduced either in Europe or in the British Commonwealth of Nations?

In Europe, there has been for some time a movement in this direction, sponsored by the Hungarian, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi. This plan has much in common with that now favored by the French statesman, Aristide Briand. In the British Commonwealth of Nations an even more definite scheme, advocated by Lord Melchett and other leading industrialists, has been drawn up applicable to post-war conditions. The scheme may or may not survive investigation, but it cannot be ignored.

It aims at surrounding the British Empire with a tariff wall and establishing free trade with one another among all the independent countries, including Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State, which this barrier would embrace. The scheme, as thus defined, has, from the first, appealed to the imagination of patriotic Englishmen, who are naturally disposed to approve an arrangement which would place their country in the enviable role of senior partner in a combine big enough to rival even the United States itself. It is true that, as first formulated by the late Joseph Chamberlain, it failed. But Lord Melchett and his associates claim that this failure was due to removable causes, and that the underlying idea is yet capable of triumphing.

The rock upon which Mr. Chamberlain was shipwrecked is plain to see. He asked for such large sacrifices alike from the mother country and from its overseas allied dominions that, much as the inhabitants of these countries favored his scheme in theory, they found themselves unable in practice to pay the heavy price involved. Joseph Chamberlain desired the people of the British Isles to submit to what free traders hold up to scorn as a "stomach tax," in the shape of a tariff on meat and wheat to help dominant producers of these necessary foods.

At the same time, in return, he invited the dwellers in the dominions to relinquish their existing protective tariffs, imposed in the interests of local industries. Joseph Chamberlain, in 1906, and this tariff evangelist's distinguished disciple, ex-Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, in 1922, both met with an emphatic "no" at the polls when they proposed that Britain should modify its traditional policy of free trade in order to help the Empire. The electorate realized that tariffs meant high prices, and declared definitely for keeping them low. The converse holds over seas where no offers of concessions to agriculture have hitherto been able to reconcile the voters to the damage to local industries involved in the abolition of tariffs upon imported goods.

Although the original scheme has failed, modifications of it, in the form of a lowering of revenue tariffs on the one side to help British manufacturers imported into the dominions, and on the other to favor dominion products sent to the motherland market, have been adopted with mutual advantage to all concerned. Lord Beaverbrook, at the same time, in return, he invited the dwellers in the dominions to relinquish their existing protective tariffs, imposed in the interests of local industries. Joseph Chamberlain, in 1906, and this tariff evangelist's distinguished disciple, ex-Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, in 1922, both met with an emphatic "no" at the polls when they proposed that Britain should modify its traditional policy of free trade in order to help the Empire. The electorate realized that tariffs meant high prices, and declared definitely for keeping them low. The converse holds over seas where no offers of concessions to agriculture have hitherto been able to reconcile the voters to the damage to local industries involved in the abolition of tariffs upon imported goods.

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owner of the *Daily Express*, would develop this system. Lord Melchett and his associates are more original. They see that trade, having proved unable to surmount fiscal walls by the crude methods of direct attack, is beginning successfully to penetrate them by the more subtle process of infiltration. They would increase the pressure of this infusion until the tariff walls melt away altogether. They claim with reason that by these means industrialists may succeed where politicians have failed.

By establishing factories under central international ownership inside every tariff wall and co-ordinating them, they would render all tariff protection superfluous. Instead of asking electorates to make sacrifices, they would appeal solely to motives of self-interest. Industrial firms, they say, could make larger profits, and at the same lower costs of production, if there were no tariff walls to separate associated concerns. There would be no need to ask unwilling Dominion consumers to pay more for their meat and bread. Dominion industries, having markets guaranteed to them, would no longer need local protection, for Lord Melchett and his associates would fix mutual prices and allot zones for each group of firms to develop upon profitable monopoly lines.

In this they may turn to advantage what is a striking post-war feature in manufacturing industry, namely, the greatly increased branching out of once localized enterprises so as to make them into international concerns. The process is one prominently associated with the name of Henry Ford, whose factories in England, Ireland, Poland and Russia are beneficial alike to the countries where they operate and to the parent works in Detroit, Mich.

A concrete example of how such a system would work politically was given thirty-five years ago by the late Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto. Discussing what would happen if tariff unification took place between the United States and Canada, this economist pointed out that, as neither side would ever consent to allowing the other to fix taxes for it, the unavoidable outcome must be co-operation between Ottawa and Washington on a mutually satisfactory basis. Prof. Goldwin Smith's argument remains true today. The tariff unification he looked forward to between the United States and Canada is precisely what Lord Melchett and his associates would endeavor to bring about among other nations of the world.

The fact that the Great War has left Europe tributary to the United States renders such operations easier than would otherwise be the case, since it has facilitated the investment of American capital in the debtor states. There is no apprehension, therefore, of America finding itself left outside the international combinations which the scheme would foster. It follows that the proposal can claim to make, not for world antagonisms, but for concord generally. It may aim in the first instance at the creation of a United States either of the British Empire or of Europe, but it necessarily includes the furtherance of that wider hope which resides in the thoughts of all men of good will—a United States of the World.

E. C. C.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

Does the hoisting of a flag on an island, or the tending of the signals on the reefs, constitute possession? Does the "Plateau des Minquiers," with its numerous little islets, belong to Normandy, or is it a part of the Channel Islands, and therefore, British instead of French? On the French charts the Minquiers are shown as French, and recently the French Public Estates Department leased them to a French banker, Henri Leroux. He commenced building a house on the largest island of the group, and, immediately, the Channel Island authorities protested against his right to do so. There the matter stands. Meanwhile, his house is going up, and the lonesome Minquiers are to be inhabited. The British Government has kept a sentry on the islands, and once a year someone is sent from Jersey to hoist a British flag. Whose flag will be there this year?

The story of overcoming difficulties by a blind man is told in *Excelsior*, a Paris newspaper. M. Lemordant lost his sight during the war and was forced to relinquish his profession as painter. Undeterred by the condition, he set out to become an architect, and has made a fine success. In his interview, he said that he found that he was capable of thinking more clearly than ever before, and that he endeavored to keep his thoughts on the beautiful things which he was once accustomed to paint. He has now finished a studio building of four stories near the *Parc Montsouris*, the plans of which he designed, and the construction of which he supervised throughout.